



Miners Will Fight War Tax On Pay Envelopes--Lewis

Operators Reject Request to Keep Mines Going After Deadline

By George Morris
Replying sharply to operators' pleas to abandon labor demands in the name of "defense," John L. Lewis yesterday served notice that if efforts are made to shift the war tax burden upon the pay envelopes of the union men, "then the mine workers will have to use their economic power" to obtain a living wage.

The mine union chief's fighting retort came in answer to a claim of Charles O'Neil, spokesman for the coal operators, that the heavy tax burden, including social and jobless security, was one of the chief reasons for inability to grant wage increases.

Later in the day the professed interest of the operators in "defense" faded away when they rejected a resolution by Lewis calling for continuance of operations after the April 1 deadline on present contract terms, provided wage increases which may eventually result, would be retroactive from that date.

The Appalachian Joint Wage Conference then recessed leaving the actual negotiations to begin tomorrow morning in Hotel Biltmore in the hands of a sub-committee of five from each side.

It was at the morning session, following the speech of O'Neil who rejected all demands and moved for extension of the old pact for two more years, that Lewis issued his warning in regards to the tax burden and expressed the union's determination to win its dollar a day demand.

CITES UNION'S FINDINGS
Lewis said that the union's study revealed that a ton of coal from a mid-western mine, by the time it reaches a consumer's bin in Chicago, carries a burden of direct and indirect taxes of \$12.65. But that, he said, is not the union's responsibility.

"Yes, somebody must pay the taxes, hidden taxes and still more threatened taxes. But the mine workers can't pay them," he said.

"These taxes, I say now, cannot be paid by the mine workers," he repeated adding emphasis to his voice.

The warning by Lewis that "the mine workers will have to use their economic power," was in reference to talk in Congress of imposing a "defense" tax upon all wage earners to be deducted from pay envelopes.

O'Neil had earlier minimized the threat of a cut in the living standards of U. S. workers by inflationary prices, but conceded that such situation has developed in the "dictator countries."

"It is not only in the dictator countries that the cost of living rose, but it also rose in the so-called democracies," Lewis replied.

The mine union president attributed much of that increase to the increased tax burden upon the populations of countries at war.

"If Congress is considering pas-

4 Miners Die in Blast

EBENSBURG, Pa., March 13 (UP).—Four men were killed by an explosion at the Monroe Coal Mining Co. mine at Revloc, about six miles from here, last night.

The victims were identified as Clifford Davis, 40, Ebensburg, mechanic; James Barger, Jr., 23, Nanty Glo, driller; James Brady, 32, Altoona, driller; Winfield Scanlan, 52, Gallitzin, mechanic.

CIO 'Outlook' Shows Steel Can Afford Wage Boosts

Publication Reveals More Than 9,000,000 Are Still Unemployed, with 'War Boom' Promises Not Reducing Jobless Ranks

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—In its monthly publication, The Economic Outlook, the CIO today punctured the arguments of United States Steel and other big business corporations which are refusing to grant the demands of labor for increased wages.

Pointing to the situation in steel, the CIO publication said that the steel companies could afford to pay as much as a 20 per cent increase in wages and still clear a 6 per cent profit.

The Outlook declared that in the last two years "while the profits per dollar of steel have risen substantially, the wages per dollar of steel shipped have fallen."

As a result of this increased rate of profit, the Outlook said that the steel industry could clear a 12 per cent profit in 1941 if it simply maintained the same earnings it made in the last quarter of 1940.

For the entire year 1940 the big steel companies made a profit of 8 1/2 per cent as compared with 4 1/2 per cent in 1939.

On the basis of expected earnings in 1941, the Outlook pointed out that the steel industry could grant a 10 per cent wage increase and still clear 9 per cent profit or pay a 20 per cent wage increase and make 6 per cent profit.

TURNED DOWN
Despite these facts, the demands of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee for a 10 per cent increase have been flatly turned down by U. S. Steel which made \$102,000,000 profits in 1940.

The Economic Outlook declared that this situation in steel "duplicated in the other major industries of the country makes perfectly clear that very substantial wage increases can be made without the necessity for price rises."

"Many major industries are now refusing to make wage increases without first receiving government approval for price rises," the CIO publication declared. "The facts show that this attitude is unjustified."

If "substantial wage increases" are not granted, the Outlook said,

Win Historic Ford Stoppage in 1 Hour

Daily Worker

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Weather

Local: Partly cloudy with rising temperature today and Saturday; moderate northeast-north winds.
Eastern New York: Fair, slowly rising temperature today and Saturday.
New Jersey: Generally fair.

British and Germans Exchange Air Blows

RAF in Biggest Raids of War; Says Liverpool 'A Sea of Flames'

LONDON, March 13 (UP).—British bombers, including powerful new types never used before, struck their hardest blows of the war against Germany last night and today, leaving a trail of flaming destruction from the heart of Berlin to Boulogne on the French invasion coast.

New long-range British bombers of double and triple the bomb capacity of former aircraft rained incendiary and high explosive bombs on Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. Other RAF bombers unloaded deadly cargoes on targets from southern Norway through Holland and Belgium to Boulogne in France.

The combined operations, which cost the British five planes, constituted the greatest British air raid of the war.

MOONLIGHT RAIDS MADE ON LONDON

LONDON, March 13 (UP).—Considerable numbers of German air raiders, flying singly or in small groups through brilliant moonlight, scattered widely over Britain tonight, giving London an early evening alarm and touching off bursts of defense fire.

The extent of early night operations brought predictions of another night of widespread attacks in the offensive which the German air force was whipping back to the intensity of last Fall's blitzkrieg assaults.

The full moon helped German raiders and British defense fighters alike. The attacks were scarcely under way when an enemy bomber was shot down in south England. Its cargo of bombs exploded, killing the crew and blowing the machine to bits. The blast was heard 20 miles.

SAY LIVERPOOL 'A SEA OF FLAMES'

BERLIN, March 13 (UP).—German spokesmen claimed today that the Liverpool area had been left a "great sea of flames" by a night raid in which "tens of thousands" of bombs were dropped and that 15 British planes had been destroyed since last midnight over the English Channel and in British raids on Germany.

The British raids, including heavy attacks on Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg, failed to inflict damage of military importance, it was said.

Of the British planes shot down, five were destroyed over the Channel at noon, and the remainder in the raids on the three big German cities.

In addition to the havoc at Liverpool claimed for the Luftwaffe, the German High Command said a German speedboat sank a British destroyer off the southeast English coast.

Most of the German communiques was devoted to the Nazi attack on Liverpool and the nearby British submarine base of Birkenhead, on the Mersey River. Several hundred German planes were said to have bombed these objectives in recurring waves and spokesmen told of huge fires and great devastation wrought. They said the raid was the heaviest in recent months and that great fires started by bombs could be seen 125 miles away.

This will be the fourth session of the RSFR's Supreme Soviet since the adoption of the new constitution.

(Continued on Page 2)

HOLD DAY-LONG BUS TALKS; PARLEYS CONTINUE TODAY



They Win at Ford's: Here are some of the men who were recently ordered reinstated at Ford after a U. S. Supreme Court decision. They are shown outside the Ford Dearborn works. One-hour stoppage by 3,000 Ford workers yesterday compelled the anti-labor mayor to reinstate them to the same jobs they had before they were fired. —Daily Worker Photos

3,000 Ford Workers Win Historic Detroit Stoppage

Negro City Official Backs Spain Vet's Right to Job

Civil Service Commissioner Morton Assails Attempt to Oust Vet; Appeals Court Upholds Contempt Charge on Kern

By Harry Raymond
An attempt of the Al Smith Jr. Councilmanic Committee to disqualify a social investigator of the Welfare Department because he served 16 months at the front in Spain fighting fascism backfired yesterday when Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Negro, told the committee that the veteran's service in the cause of Spanish Democracy showed he was of the "highest moral standard."

The veteran is Russell M. Stephens, of 213 W. 68th St., whom the committee charged had been qualified by the Civil Service Commission to return to the welfare job "after he had violated Federal passport laws."

Stephens denied on the stand he had violated any passport laws, stating he used his passport to travel in France but not to enter or leave Spain.

Paul J. Kern, president of the Civil Service Commission, in a statement

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Thousands Pour Into Big Mass Meeting to Await Report on Parleys

STRIKE LINES HOLD

Talks on for 13 Hours; Night Sessions Held in Mayor's Office

Efforts to settle the bus strike which has tied up most of this city's surface transportation for four days began yesterday morning in the offices of the State Mediation Board and finally ended in Mayor LaGuardia's office shortly before 11 P.M. last night, with the Mayor announcing that the parleys would continue this morning in the Board's office.

After talks which lasted for nearly nine hours between the management of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. and the New York City Omnibus Corp., with Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Mediation Board, sitting in, the conference adjourned and proceeded to the Mayor's office for another three hour session.

The Mayor made the following announcement at the conclusion of the talks last night: "Sufficient

Telegrams of Support Pour in

While bus strikers sat jammed in Royal Windsor auditorium last night waiting for their leaders to arrive from City Hall and report on conferences with the employers and with the Mayor, scores of messenger boys kept pouring into the hall bearing wired messages of full support from all over the city and throughout the country.

progress has not been made for an agreement tonight. Sufficient progress has been made not to terminate the negotiations. Both sides agree to resume negotiations tomorrow morning in Mr. Meyer's office."

The negotiators, after all-day conferences, went to Mayor LaGuardia's office shortly before 8 P.M. last night in accordance with an understanding reached the day before, that both sides would again confer with the Mayor if no settlement had been reached by evening.

Representing the union were Michael J. Quill, international president; Austin Hogan, president of the New York local; John Santo, international secretary-treasurer; Matthias Kearns, general organizer of the union and chief organizer of the bus strike; and Harry Sacher, union counsel.

The employers were represented by John A. Ritchie, chairman of the boards of both the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. and the New York Omnibus Corp., and Boykin C. Wright, counsel.

STATE MEDIATOR PRESENT

They were accompanied by Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Mediation Board, in whose offices at 250 W. 57th St. the conferences were held yesterday.

Before negotiators went to the Mayor's office, Mr. Meyer announced that no settlement had been reached.

A mass rally of the 3,500 strikers of both bus lines was set for last night at Royal Windsor, Columbus Ave. and 66th St., following the meeting in the Mayor's office, at which strike leaders were scheduled to report to the men on the progress of negotiations and to make recommendations.

At 9:30 the main ballroom at Royal Windsor was jammed with bus strikers, hundreds of them in their regular working uniforms. They were still pouring in from all sections of the city at a late hour anxious to hear the results of the City Hall parley, but, as was obvi-

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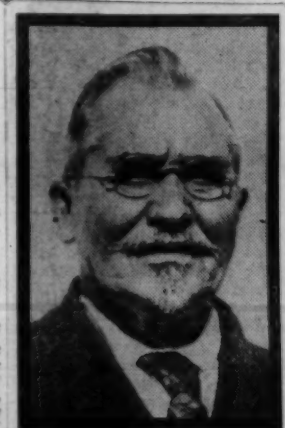
Tom Mann, Veteran British Labor Leader, Dies; Was 85 Years Old

Tom Mann, best-known and best-loved British labor leader for more than half a century, died on Thursday, March 13, at his home in Grassington, Yorkshire, England, in his 85th year.

As late as June, 1939, three months before the start of the second imperialist World War, he wrote in the British Labor Monthly an appeal to the delegates in the Labor Party Conference, in an effort to stay the hand of the expeller and the red-baiter: "Let us not at this hour weaken ourselves by unnecessary divisions or policies of disruption." He saw with concern the rising threat of war and reaction, and warned that "through all the years I have not known quite so critical a time as now."

Solidarity was what he urged to the delegates at the Labor Party Conference, and solidarity of labor was the keynote of his message through all the brilliant years of trade union and revolutionary working class organization, from the dock-workers of Liverpool to the gold miners of

(Continued on Page 5)



TOM MANN

Congress Gets Marcantonio Jim-Crow Ban

Discrimination by Gov't Outlawed in Bill

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York today introduced a bill to bar discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in all government agencies and in corporations with government contracts.

The purpose of Marcantonio's bill was described in its title as designed "to prohibit discrimination by any agency supported in whole or in part with funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States of America against persons employed or seeking employment on government contracts because of race, color or creed."

Hitting out at the widespread discrimination which exists in the booming arms and munitions industry, the bill provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any person performing a government contract, in the hiring, tenure of employment, or condition of employment in connection with the performance of such contracts, to discriminate against any individual because of such individual's race, color, creed or sex."

Violation of the provisions of the bill by government officials is to be punished by immediate dismissal and a fine ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000.

Corporations with government contracts which engage in discriminatory practices are to be fined not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000.

Then the company moved, Bennett's chief assistant rushed by car to the Ford Organizing Committee headquarters of the CIO on Michigan Ave.

Affraid to go in himself, he sent a stooge in, who frantically demanded that the union instruct the workers to shove up the switches and

(Continued on Page 3)



Kin Dies in Raid: A Londoner, injured when a bomb struck his home during a recent raid, digs frantically through wreckage where three members of his family died.

Ask 3½ Billion for Navy for One Year

Brings Total Arms Funds Appropriated or Requested Since Jan. 3 to \$21,550,000,000; Experts See 'Total' Reaching 50-60 Billions

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UP).—The House Appropriations Committee recommended today that Congress vote the Navy \$3,415,000,000 for the current fiscal year beginning July as the Senate sent to the White House the \$1,533,000,000 fourth supplemental arms appropriation bill.

Greeks Sink Italian Sub In Aegean Sea

Report Passage of Troop Convoy, Thought to Be British

ATHENS, March 13 (UP).—The passage of a convoy (presumably British) through the Aegean Sea was revealed today by an official Greek communiqué which announced the sinking of an Italian submarine as it sought to attack the escorted ships.

The communiqué reported that the 1,350-ton Greek destroyer Paara had sent the submarine to the bottom. It gave no details concerning the convoy.

News of the convoy's presence came as Greek forces in the Albanian mountains claimed to have halted a major Italian offensive which they reported was being directed from the front lines by Benito Mussolini personally.

The Greeks said the fascist forces have suffered "terrible losses and have failed to gain any ground in their four-day offensive."

Claim Destroyer Sunk

BERLIN, March 13 (UP).—A German speedboat has sunk a British destroyer off the southeast coast of England, the German High Command said today.

Secret Commons Session
LONDON, March 13 (UP).—The House of Commons met in secret session today to discuss shipping.

LAUD USSR STAND
From the very first day of the present imperialist war, Americans of Bulgarian origin have fully shared the conviction of their brothers and sisters in the old country that the only way for Bulgaria to escape the horrors of the war was to follow a policy of strict neutrality, backed up by a pact of mutual assistance with the only big neutral country, the Soviet Union,

for which the Bulgarian masses have such admiration. That is why, when they read the reply of the Soviet government to the silly contention of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that the Bulgarian government had consented to the German occupation in the interest of peace, they felt that the voice of the Soviet Union in condemning that treasonable consent was their own voice. They agreed 100 per cent with the Soviet spokesman, who said that the Bulgarian government's action not only would not strengthen peace in the Balkans but would on the contrary further spread the war and turn Bulgaria into a battlefield for the warring camps.

The Soviet peace message of March 3 made the betrayers of Bulgaria even more afraid of the anger of the masses, despite the presence of the German army to protect them. The frantic efforts of the Sofia rulers to hide from their people the content of the Soviet statement speaks volumes. Not a word of the Soviet rebuke was allowed on the radio or in the press. This shows clearly how intensely the ruling clique around King Boris and Professor Philoff fear the wrath of the Bulgarian workers and peasants.

Before carrying out their complete and open betrayal of the country, the despicable Bulgarian rulers tried to mislead the people by spreading false rumors to the

Delegates From Four Corners of Nation to Attend American People's Peace Meeting Here, April 5-6

3,000 Ford Workers Win 1-Hr. Stoppage

Force Ford to Put Fired Men Back on Their Original Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

get the line going. Shortly after-noon the men who had been fired many months ago got their old jobs back, the switches went up and the line started to roll and the workers who initiated the stoppage and led it had also won it.

During that 40 minutes in the rolling mill, the workers showed marvelous discipline. Bennett, chief of the Ford Service Department, came into the mill. This time he said nothing. He just looked at the united and determined workers and went back upstairs.

A formal hearing on United Auto Workers CIO petitions for employee bargaining elections at the Ford Motor Co., Rouge and Lincoln plants, involving 90,000 workers, has been set tentatively for March 24.

Frank Bowen, regional director of the NLRB, said formal notice of the hearing would be sent out later today and that the NLRB was speeding up its machinery to bring about an early election because of the realization "that something should be done."

Bowen's "something should be done" statement was issued after today's militant action by 3,000 Ford workers.

An election of 90,000 Ford workers would be the largest election ever held by the board.

RAF Bombs Italian Base On Island

British Drive Continues in Ethiopia; Troops Head for Harar

CAIRO, March 13 (UP).—Royal Air Force headquarters reported tonight that British bombers carried out a heavy and successful attack last night on Italian air fields on the Dodecanese island of Rhodes off the southwest coast of Turkey.

The airman saw many bombs fall among vital airframe fixtures at the four fields they attacked and explosions and fires were noted, it was said.

(Istanbul reports last Sunday said German warplanes were based on Rhodes.)

An earlier communiqué said British fighter planes operating over Eritrea last Tuesday machine-gunned enemy aircraft at the Asmara airfield, an air field and hangars at Decemare, and a number of fuel dumps and freight trains on the Kerem-Asmara line.

At the same time British bombers were attacking military objectives at Asseb.

The British Imperial column which drove deep into Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland to seize Daga Bur was pushing on in a direction more or less parallel to the southern border of British Somaliland. It was heading toward Harar, threatening the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway.

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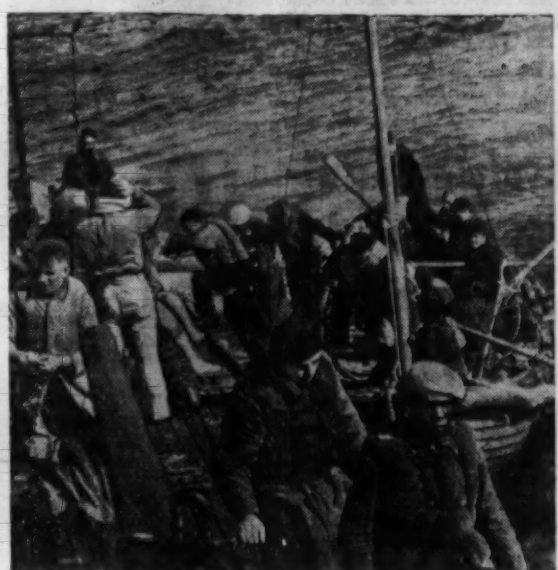
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Before carrying out their complete and open betrayal of the country, the despicable Bulgarian rulers tried to mislead the people by spreading false rumors to the

effect that the Soviet Union had agreed to a German occupation of the Balkans, and had refused to help Bulgaria protect her national independence. These anti-Soviet lies were picked up by the Bulgarian nationalist paper in Granite City, Illinois—Naroden Glas—which came out with a big headline: "Russia Refuses to Help Bulgaria!"

CLOAK OF TREASON
The aim of the reactionary government in Sofia and its agents in the United States was obvious. With such rumors they were trying to hide their own treason, hide behind a barrage of lies about the Soviet Union, and crush the fighting spirit of the working people of Bulgaria. Why, even Philoff, at the time of signing the pact in Vienna, brazenly said that his government would continue to work for closer friendship with the Soviet Union!

But long before that the Soviet News Agency, Tass, had authoritatively stated that neither the Bulgarian nor the German government had so much as hinted to the Soviet Union the proposal of an eventual German military action towards Bulgaria. The Soviet reply of March 3 simply completed the unmasking of the betrayers of Bulgaria. The government of King Boris and Philoff stood exposed as the assassins of the national independence of the country. The Bulgarian Fifth Column of King, min-



BRITISH CAPTIVES ON ITALIAN SUB: Italian submarines are at work in the Atlantic, raiding British shipping, according to the official Rome caption accompanying this picture, which says the photo shows rescue of survivors, including Lascaris, of a British ship.

Nazi-Minded Judge Asks 'Prison' for Communists

But Upholds Stahl Ouster by Welfare Department, Rules Red-Baiter Was Fired for 'Incompetence,' Judge Does Some Red-Baiting of His Own

Supreme Court Justice Lloyd Church, copying the Nazi and fascist dictators, yesterday proposed "prisons and camps" for Communists.

He made this proposal in a decision denying the request of Doris Stahl that she be reinstated in a Welfare Department post from which she was dismissed in March, 1939, for inefficiency.

The Justice ruled against Miss Stahl's contention that she was discharged because of her opposition to alleged Communist activities in the department.

He ruled she was actually fired for "incompetence" and then proceeded into an anti-red tirade, similar to that made by Miss Stahl while on the witness stand during the three-week trial of the case.

JUDGE 'IMPRESSED'
It was quite clear from the Justice's decision that he found no evidence during the long hearing of the case showing, as was contended, that Communists plotted to have Miss Stahl discharged.

But Judge Church indicated he was impressed by the testimony of a number of disgruntled and reactionary welfare workers, who told wild tales on the stand of an incredible "Communist plot."

He even went further than some of the witnesses, saying: "But there is some evidence of subversive activities of Communists in the Department of Welfare."

He implied that public money might be spent to "help persons destroy the government by violence and bloodshed."

Referring to these "persons" as Communists, Justice Church declared: "Prisons and camps are necessary to curb such persons."

He then recommended a grand jury investigation of "Communists" in the Department of Welfare.

There are at present two such anti-red and anti-union witchhunts at present under way in the department. One is being conducted by the Al Smith Jr. Councilmanic Committee and the other by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands. The latter has been approved by Mayor LaGuardia.

The case of Doris Stahl was made an issue in the courts and in the Hearst press by the Civil Service Forum, reactionary civil service organization and central body of a group of company unions.

Leopold Ressel, secretary of the Forum and Miss Stahl's attorney, is closely linked with the small group that is backing the Al Smith Committee and the Rapp-Coudert Legislative witchhunt in the city schools and colleges.

British Men O'War Halt First French Vessel

ROME, March 13 (UP).—The newspaper Polo di Roma reported from Madrid today that British men o'war, operating off Gibraltar, had halted the first French merchant ship since the French threat to use warships to convoy their merchantmen.

The French merchant ship was halted by a British patrol ship in the Straits of Gibraltar and forced to enter Gibraltar harbor. Polo di Roma reported that this is the first French ship stopped following Vichy's decision against the British blockade.

Kern pointed out that there were now a number of American volunteers in the British Army who are not, being gassed by the Smith Committee. He added:

"Certainly those who chose to fight Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini in Spain in 1937 are no more to be impugned than those who fight the same forces in 1941 in Albania, North Africa and the British Isles."

Stevens, it was brought out at the hearing, was appointed as investigator for the Emergency Relief Bureau in 1935. On July 24, 1937, he resigned from the Department of Welfare, went to France and later to Spain.

Stevens' passport was marked invalid for travel in Spain, but Stephens testified he did not use the passport to enter or travel in Spain, where he served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

FULLY QUALIFIED
He returned to New York in December, 1938, and re-applied for a job in the Welfare Department. He had taken a written examination before resigning. He then took an oral test. The Civil Service Commission marked him "qualified" and he went to work in the department.

The Smith Committee, through Assistant Counsel Jonas Ellis, attempted to show he was disqualified by producing a letter from Stephens' former wife asserting Stephens was "a Communist."

Ellis also contended Stephens was appointed in violation of the Lyons Residence Law, contending Stephens had disestablished his New York residence by going to Europe.

This was characterized as "absurd and grotesque" by the Civil Service Commission.

Ellis said two or three more cases of Spanish War veterans would be challenged.

Commissioner Morton, who was a witness during the afternoon session, firmly defended the Lincoln Brigade vets now in the civil service.

"Here we have men who offered their lives for a cause we believe just," the Negro Commissioner told the councilmen. "If there is any evidence of high moral standard greater than that I do not know where it is. They are not men of questionable character."

Stevens returned to the stand

50 N. Y. Delegates to Go to Refugee Parley

Emergency Conference to Help Spanish Refugees to Have Trade Union, Other Organizations Wide Support; Opens at Capital Tomorrow

More than fifty New York delegates will leave tonight for Washington, D. C. to attend the two-day National Emergency Conference to aid Spanish refugees, it was announced yesterday at the offices of the United Spanish Aid Committee, 425 Fourth Avenue.

The conference, which is to plan an immediate program of aid to refugee Loyalists, will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, 14th and K Streets, and will open at 2 P. M.

Endorsement of the conference has been voted by a variety of organizations including the Washington Industrial Council and the New Haven Industrial Union Council.

N. Y. DELEGATES
The New York delegation, composed of representatives elected organizations, professional, language, and neighborhood groups, will meet at the Chanin Building at twenty minutes past midnight to make bus connections to the Jersey City depot of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. They will arrive in the capital at 8 A. M. and devote the morning to visiting various Latin American embassies, the State Department, Red Cross, and the British and Spanish Embassies.

In addition to the New York delegation, more than 100 other delegates from 21 other cities in 15 states will participate in the formation of an extensive program of rescue and aid for the foremost defenders of Spanish democracy. The delegates will be coming from as far west as California and Wash-

ington State, as far south as Florida and Mississippi, from the eastern seaboard, and the midwest, and many midway points.

Unions represented in the New York delegation leaving tonight include the United Office and Professional Workers, Local 16, CIO; United Furniture Workers Joint Council, CIO; National Maritime Union, CIO; Furriers Joint Council, CIO; Fur Workers Union, Local 237, AFL; Fur Floor and Shipping Clerks Union, Local 125, CIO; United Barbers and Beauty Culturists, Local 551, CIO; United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, Locals 1227, 1224, and 1225, CIO; WPA Teachers Union, AFL; Fur Merchants Employees Union, Local 64, CIO; United American Artists, Local 60, CIO.

The National Maritime Union is also sending delegates from its Baltimore and Philadelphia branches. A delegate from Tampa will represent the 5,000 members of the Cigar Makers International Union, Local 506, AFL. Among the delegates from Chicago will be representatives from the Elementary Teachers Union, the College Teachers Union, the Furriers Union, and others.

Negro City Official Backs Spain Vet's Right to Job

(Continued from Page 1)

ment issued later said the passport charge did not disqualify Stephens because Attorney General Robert Jackson had nolle prossed all Spanish veterans' passport charges in a public statement, Feb. 16, 1940.

ASSAILS BIGOTRY
"It should be stated in the first place," said Kern, "that this Committee does not approach the case of these veterans with the bigotry and prejudice privately expressed by certain members of the Council Committee. Foreign volunteers are not to be looked upon as social offenders per se any more than the Marquis de Lafayette offended good morals by aiding the Colonies in their revolution."

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later and declared he had been approached by reporters of the Hearst newspapers, who asked him to cooperate with the committee to smear certain people.

"I refused," he declared. At another point he said: "It looks as though you disapprove of what I did to stop fascism."

APPEALS COURT HOLDS KERN IN CONTEMPT
ALBANY, March 13 (UP).—The Court of Appeals today affirmed lower court decisions holding New York City Civil Service Commission President Paul J. Kern in contempt for refusing to testify before a one-man city council subcommittee.

The court decision—by a vote of 6 to 1—will require Kern to testify before the subcommittee investigating operations of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Chief Judge Irving Lehman dissented from the majority vote on the ground "that a subcommittee of one is without power to compel a witness against his will to appear for any examination which is not public."

The majority judges did not write an opinion explaining their decision.

Kern was held in contempt when he refused to testify before Councilman Alfred E. Smith, Jr., chairman of the Civil Service Investigating Committee of the City Council. Smith was conducting subcommittee hearings in private proceedings.

Athens Claims
Foe's Offensive Is Failure
Says Three Italian Divisions 'Cut Up' in Recent Fighting

LONDON, March 13 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported from Athens today that an Italian offensive in Albania had met "complete failure" and Balkan diplomats suggested Jugoslavia is being encouraged to resist German demands by prospects of "really substantial" British aid to Greece.

(Private advices received by the United Press in New York yesterday said that a British expeditionary force has landed in Greece. There has been neither official confirmation or denial of this report.)

The Exchange Telegraph account of the fighting in Albania claimed that three Italian divisions had been cut up.

An official estimate of Italian losses in six days fighting said that nearly 10,000 Fascist troops had been put out of action, including 2,000 dead and 3,500 prisoners.

Pacific Coast Has Elected Its Delegates

Endorsements Continue to Pour in to the APM Office

Delegates to the great American People's Meeting April 5-6 already have been elected from the Pacific Northwest. It was announced here today by the American Peace Mobilization.

At the same time, endorsements for the meeting have poured in from organizations throughout the nation, the APM revealed.

The Northwest delegation will be headed by Hugh DeLacy, president of the Washington Commonwealth Federation and member of the AFL Ship Scales Union. Other members of the delegation include State Senator N. P. Atkinson, Rep. William J. Pennock, president and secretary of the Washington Old Age Pension Union; William Ziegner and Mrs. Elmer Strom, APM of the 36th legislative district; Mrs. Helen Hill of the 43rd district APM; and Mrs. Ruth Kremen, North End Women's Committee for Peace.

AUTO DELEGATES
The Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Union Council, CIO, has endorsed the Call to the Meeting.

The action was taken with only three dissenting votes, and most of the participating locals are planning on sending large delegations to the People's Meeting. Plymouth Local 51 has already indicated that it intends to send a delegation of fifty, chosen from each department of the giant Detroit Plymouth plant.

The Miami Ship Scales Union, a Negro longshoremen's independent union, at its last meeting voted unanimously in endorsement of the People's Meeting and decided to send two delegates to make the 1,500 mile trip.

This follows upon the recent decision of the Miami Negro Youth Council, an organization comprising representatives from some 10 Negro youth groups, to send delegates.

The Indianapolis District Council of the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, advised the American Peace Mobilization it has unanimously endorsed the Call to the American People's Meeting and pledged to "make every effort" to secure representation from its 14 affiliated local unions.

NEWSPAPER MEN
The American Newspaper Guild has sent the Call to the April 5-6 Meeting to all of its locals. ANG executive vice-president Milton Kaufman advised the APM.

"At the request of the International Executive Board," Kaufman wrote, "I am acknowledging receipt of your invitation to endorse and participate in the American People's Meeting called by the American Peace Mobilization in New York City on April 5-6, 1941."

"We are referring your invitation to our locals for their consideration."

"We are confident that the membership of the American Newspaper Guild is keenly concerned with the security of our country and with the question of peace or war, and that our membership will support all measures the purpose of which is to preserve genuinely the peace of our nation and the democracy of our people."

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 52 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Local No. 778, in Brooklyn, has endorsed the American People's Meeting and elected 10 delegates to the April 5-6 meeting, the American Peace Mobilization reported.

The Painters District Council, AFL of Cleveland, O., has voted to endorse the April 5-6 Meeting. Courtney D. Ward, secretary of the council, has advised the APM.

U. S. Berlin Consulate Is Hit by a Bomb
BERLIN, March 13 (UP).—The official DNB news agency reported today that the U. S. Consulate at Hamburg was hit by an explosive bomb during the British air attack last night.

The bomb pierced the building to the second floor, DNB said, causing damage to the consular office and a hallway.

The U. S. Embassy here confirmed the DNB report that the consulate was damaged.

Report 60,000 Italian Troops Mass in Albania
ISTANBUL, March 13 (UP).—The Ankara radio reported tonight that 60,000 Italian soldiers were concentrated in Albania near the Yugoslav frontier and that a large number of German troops were concentrated on Yugoslavia's northern frontier.

Bulgarian-American Steel, Auto Workers Are Enraged at Betrayal of Balkan Nation to Nazis; Laud Soviet Union

By George Pirinsky
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 13.—Burning indignation swept the Bulgarian-American centers throughout the United States when the news of the signing of the pact in Vienna and the consent of the Bulgarian government to the German invasion of the country was flashed to the world.

Bulgarian-American auto workers in Detroit, getting ready for the coming battles with the Ford empire for union recognition, Bulgarian-American steel workers in Lackawanna, N. Y., recently victorious in an engagement with the ruthless Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bulgarian-American trade unionists in Gary, Indiana, veterans of many strikes—all these spoke with bitter condemnation of the betrayers of Bulgaria's national independence and of the German and British invaders of the Balkans.

LAUD USSR STAND

From the very first day of the present imperialist war, Americans of Bulgarian origin have fully shared the conviction of their brothers and sisters in the old country that the only way for Bulgaria to escape the horrors of the war was to follow a policy of strict neutrality, backed up by a pact of mutual assistance with the only big neutral country, the Soviet Union,

for which the Bulgarian masses have such admiration.

That is why, when they read the reply of the Soviet government to the silly contention of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that the Bulgarian government had consented to the German occupation in the interest of peace, they felt that the voice of the Soviet Union in condemning that treasonable consent was their own voice. They agreed 100 per cent with the Soviet spokesman, who said that the Bulgarian government's action not only would not strengthen peace in the Balkans but would on the contrary further spread the war and turn Bulgaria into a battlefield for the warring camps.

The Soviet peace message of March 3 made the betrayers of Bulgaria even more afraid of the anger of the masses, despite the presence of the German army to protect them. The frantic efforts of the Sofia rulers to hide from their people the content of the Soviet statement speaks volumes. Not a word of the Soviet rebuke was allowed on the radio or in the press. This shows clearly how intensely the ruling clique around King Boris and Professor Philoff fear the wrath of the Bulgarian workers and peasants.

Before carrying out their complete and open betrayal of the country, the despicable Bulgarian rulers tried to mislead the people by spreading false rumors to the

effect that the Soviet Union had agreed to a German occupation of the Balkans, and had refused to help Bulgaria protect her national independence. These anti-Soviet lies were picked up by the Bulgarian nationalist paper in Granite City, Illinois—Naroden Glas—which came out with a big headline: "Russia Refuses to Help Bulgaria!"

CLOAK OF TREASON

The aim of the reactionary government in Sofia and its agents in the United States was obvious. With such rumors they were trying to hide their own treason, hide behind a barrage of lies about the Soviet Union, and crush the fighting spirit of the working people of Bulgaria. Why, even Philoff, at the time of signing the pact in Vienna, brazenly said that his government would continue to work for closer friendship with the Soviet Union!

But long before that the Soviet News Agency, Tass, had authoritatively stated that neither the Bulgarian nor the German government had so much as hinted to the Soviet Union the proposal of an eventual German military action towards Bulgaria. The Soviet reply of March 3 simply completed the unmasking of the betrayers of Bulgaria. The government of King Boris and Philoff stood exposed as the assassins of the national independence of the country. The Bulgarian Fifth Column of King, min-

isters, generals and bankers could no longer hide this terrible crime, for which they will have to answer before their people, when the day of reckoning comes.

The Bulgarian workers and peasants repeatedly warned the government against siding with any of the imperialist camps. Only a few days before, the students of the University of Sofia shouted before the Palace and before the Hotel of the German officers against a German or a British invasion of Bulgaria.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON
At the end of the last world war King Ferdinand had to flee Bulgaria for not heeding similar warnings. Who imagines that his son, King Boris, and the rest of the ruling clique in Sofia, at the time of signing the pact in Vienna, will be more fortunate?—or even half as fortunate?

By letting Hitler in and turning the country into a German military base, the government has made the struggle of the Bulgarian people for peace and freedom much more difficult. But by mobilizing and arming the workers, the peasants and the students, it has at the same time undermined its own criminal power. When the proper moment arrives, the revolutionary soldiers of Bulgaria will know how to use the guns thus given them. The Balkan adventure of the German and British imperialists is fraught with unpleasant surprises

for both of them, and for their Balkan henchmen.

Now that Bulgaria has been overrun by the German army, the British imperialists in London, whose repeated provocations and predatory designs hastened Hitler's invasion of Bulgaria, will begin to shed crocodile tears for the sufferings of the Bulgarian people under the iron

Northwest Paper Hits Jail Sentence Against Browder

Washington Commonwealth Organ Warns All Foes of War That Browder Conviction Will Open Way for Wholesale Attacks on Peace Leaders

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., March 13.—In a forthright condemnation of the pro-war government's railroad of Earl Browder to a prison sentence, the Washington New-Dealer, organ of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, warns in an editorial:

"Today Earl Browder goes to prison, not merely for being a Communist, but because his party is fighting involvement in war. Tomorrow the leaders of every organization which is combatting the drive to war, will face the same fate."

The influential northwest paper's editorial, which appeared March 6th, read in full:

An admittedly incomplete survey by the International Labor Defense, which details some 410 cases of political persecution in the U. S. in 1940, is sufficiently alarming to cause every believer in civil liberties to give serious consideration to the case of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, recently sentenced to four years on a technical passport irregularity charge.

Because of the prominence given the Browder case by the press, the public can well get the impression that this is a routine criminal prosecution in which the political affiliations of the accused and his sharp criticism of the administration's war program, played no part.

With its detailed compilation of case after case the ILD report clearly reveals that the revival of the technical charge against Mr. Browder, shortly after his Party withdrew its support of the Roosevelt administration, represents something more significant than a belated effort at law enforcement.

The sentencing of the Communist Party gubernatorial nominee in West Virginia to 15 years; a ten-year sentence meted out to an Oklahoma youth for possessing Communist literature, and the fact that 74 men and women in Pennsylvania face prison terms of up to 42 years for circulating Communist nominating petitions, all show that a determined drive is being made on this minority group.

Our friends and certainly our enemies (including Joseph "Poll Tax" Roberts) are very well aware that this newspaper has no connection either directly or indirectly with the Communist Party. This paper, however, has in the past and will continue in the future, to point out that an attack on Communists always precedes an attack on the civil rights and well being of all the people.

In the past it was the practice to accompany attacks on the Communists with the charge that all progressive organizations were "Communist." This tactic was used to split and disrupt people's political organizations and trade unions.

Today, the physical destruction of the numerically small Communist Party is sought. But the law under which the Communist are being hounded, jailed and kept from the ballot will be equally effective in hounding, jailing and keeping from the ballot all new and minority parties and candidates who oppose the war program of the government.

The existence of the technical violation under which Mr. Browder was prosecuted had been known to the government for years. It was not prosecuted during the Hoover administration nor during Mr. Roosevelt's first term. It was revived only after the Communist Party split with the Roosevelt administration over the war issue.

The issue of war or peace is the most vital matter confronting the American people.

Today Earl Browder goes to prison, not merely for being a Communist, but because his Party is fighting involvement in war.

Tomorrow the leaders of every organization which is combatting the drive to war, will face the same fate.

Only the militant and united demand of the people behind a program of peace, security and plenty can preserve our free institutions and keep the U. S. out of the commercial war.

I.W.O. to Hold Defense Rally to Free Wiener

City Membership of Organization Urged to Attend Protest Meeting at Webster Hall, March 26; Benjamin, Brodsky to Speak

In a call to the membership of the International Workers Order the City Central Committee called upon its members to attend a Wiener Defense Rally on Wednesday evening, March 26, at 8 P. M., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

The Committee charged that the prosecution and persecution of William Wiener is a deliberate attempt on the part of the war-bent Roosevelt administration to still the voice of one of America's most articulate fighters for peace.

Dave Greene, Executive Secretary of the City Central Committee, said: "Our National President, William Wiener, was convicted to two years in jail because of his militant struggle for peace and because of his consistent efforts in behalf of the welfare of the underprivileged and oppressed. The defense rally is one of our initial efforts toward securing Wiener's immediate and unconditional freedom."

Prominent speakers at the defense rally include William Wiener, National President, I. W. O.; Herbert Benjamin, National Executive Secretary, I. W. O., and Joseph R. Brodsky, Attorney.



WILLIAM WIENER

Calif. LNPL Condemns Drive on Peace Leaders

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 13.—The attempt to imprison Sam Darcy for an alleged error in his voter's registration blank of seven years ago and to deprive William Schneiderman of his American citizenship, was denounced by the California Labor's Non-Partisan League at its fifth annual convention at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, San Francisco, March 8-9, as designed to silence two outstanding fighters for peace.

The League noted in its resolution that numerous unions and eminent citizens had recorded their opposition to the attack on Schneiderman and Darcy, Communist Party leaders, and concurred in this stand.

The League resolution declared: "The persecution of William Schneiderman and Sam Darcy is an attempt to silence two effective voices opposed to involving America deeper and deeper in the war. The war forces and anti-labor groups and individuals also recognize that these two men have

worked for years in the cause of labor and the present attack is because of this."

At present a writ to dismiss the charges against Darcy, introduced by defense attorney George Anderson, is under consideration by Judge Robert McWilliams, San Francisco. Actual trial of Darcy will begin no sooner than early April. Schneiderman has appealed the decision to revoke his citizenship to Federal District Court.

A continuation of protests calling on District Attorney Matthew Brady, San Francisco, to dismiss the charges against Darcy is urged by the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense.



Aluminum Workers Strike: Striking workers at the Edgewater, N. J., plant of the American Aluminum Co. are shown maimed at the plant gates. Strike was called to enforce demands for 10 cents an hour wage increase and time and a half for overtime and is under leadership of Local 16 of the Aluminum Workers of America (CIO). Yesterday two federal mediators conferred with union and management in efforts to reach a settlement on the walkout which involves 3,800 workers.

Wis. Labor Hits Bill to Ban C. P. on Ballot

CIO, AFL, Brotherhoods, Others Join Protest Against 'Hitler' Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 13.—Numerous spokesmen for liberal and labor groups of this state denounced a bill to bar the Communist Party from the ballot as establishing "Hitler elections in Wisconsin" at committee hearings in Madison last week.

The bill was introduced by State Senator Gettelman, R., wealthy soap manufacturer.

Headed by Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin and Arthur W. Richter, prominent attorney and former Dean of the Law School at the University of Marquette, the delegation crowded the hearing to register its opposition to the bill.

Garrison, one of the nation's outstanding legal authorities, cited the exclusion of five Socialists from the New York legislature in 1920 in denouncing the measure.

Richter, whose arguments before the Supreme Court won the outlawing of the Milwaukee anti-leaflet ordinance, appeared for the Civil Liberties Union.

"This is typical Hitler technique," he declared. "It is directed not at the Communists but at all minority candidates. First the Communist candidates would be eliminated and then eventually the candidates of other political parties would be denied the ballot."

Fred Bassett Blair, State Chairman of the Communist Party, condemned bills listing the Communist Party as an organization "advocating force and violence" as "poisonous falsehood" and quoted the Constitution of the Communist Party in refuting these slanders.

Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand, representing the Wisconsin Conference for Social Legislation, to which nearly 200,000 organized people are affiliated, opposed the bill, and read statements from Attorney Perry Stearns of Milwaukee (lifelong Republican), Mrs. Meta Berger, widow of Congressman Victor Berger, and others against the bill. Mrs. Nordstrand presented a letter signed by over forty different AFL, CIO, and R.R. Brotherhood leaders, ministers, lawyers, and prominent liberals denouncing the bill and demanding its defeat.

Yergan, Flaxer To Address Jewish Parley

To Discuss Problems of Combating Race Hatreds

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, and Abram Flaxer, President of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, will speak at the Sunday afternoon business session on March 23, at the Fifth National Convention of the Jewish People's Committee, it was announced today by Mr. Bernard J. Harkavy, National Secretary.

The sessions of the Convention will take place at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd St.

Dr. Yergan will talk on the subject of Negro-Jewish unity and is expected to discuss the need of developing strong cooperation between the Negro and Jewish peoples in the struggle against increasing discrimination and bigotry. Dr. Yergan is one of the outstanding Negro leaders of America and his remarks will be eagerly awaited by the hundreds of delegates who will come from every section of the country to the Jewish People's Committee Convention.

Mr. Flaxer is expected to discuss the question of the role of the trade union movement in combating economic discrimination against Jews and other minority groups. Especially is the problem vital at the present time since the increasing use of race-hatred on the part of reactionary employers to divide the forces of labor constitutes a grave threat to labor generally.

The convention of the Jewish People's Committee will open on Saturday evening, March 22, at Mecca Temple, 133 West 55th St.

Among the outstanding speakers who will address the business sessions of the Convention are: Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Rev. Owen H. Whitfield, Negro leader of the nation's sharecroppers and Vice-President of United Agricultural Canning, Packing and Allied Workers' Union, and Ben Gold, International President of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union; and Reuben Saltzman, National Secretary of the Jewish Section of the International Workers Order. Rabbi Moses Miller, President of the Committee, will act as chairman of the meeting.

War Drive Hits Schools Here, Tools Are Lacking

City Comptroller Reveals Vocational Schools Lack Machinery.

The war program of the Roosevelt administration has placed a curb on the city's educational program, it was revealed yesterday when Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick told the Board of Estimates that national defense activities made it impossible to obtain delivery of new machinery and tools required for vocational training schools.

The Comptroller then asked the Board to authorize the Board of Education to purchase old and used tools and machinery to carry on its building program.

Authorization to buy the second-hand material was granted unanimously without debate. This material, however, will have to be purchased in cooperation with national defense authorities in Washington.

Mr. McGoldrick introduced the item after the regular calendar of the Board had been concluded.

The committee on buildings and sites of the Board of Education, he said in his resolution "has reported an emergency growing out of the inability to obtain delivery of machinery, tools, etc. for school use."

UNION PROTESTS

At the request of Markets Commissioner William Fellows Morgan Jr., the Board put over for three weeks the proposed elimination of those sections of Peck Slip Fish Market on South St., from Peck Slip to Beekman St., and on Beekman St. to South and Front Sts.

The United Sea Food Workers Union, Local 16975 of the A. F. of L., opposed the plan stating it would cause loss of at least 150 jobs.

Mass. Office Workers Win Minimum Wage

CIO Office Union Carried Brunt of Fight to Establish Scale

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—A victory was scored for the organized white collar employees and their trade union supporters when the Massachusetts State Minimum Wage Board announced yesterday that it approved a minimum weekly wage of \$15 a week for experienced office workers and \$15 a week for inexperienced office help.

It is now up to Commissioner of Labor and Industries James T. Moriarty to issue a directory order placing the scale into effect. It becomes mandatory in 6 months time.

The burden of the fight for a minimum wage was carried by the UOPWA Local No. 3; their victory will benefit 150,000 office employees throughout Massachusetts.

Drama was added to the struggle when at a recent night hearing of the Minimum Wage Board two girls, masked to prevent their victimization, testified as to the conditions in their offices.

Seven Canadian Fliers Killed in Air Crash

TORONTO, Ont., March 13 (UP).—Seven airmen were killed and two were injured seriously today when two Royal Canadian Air Force bombers collided in the air and crashed near the village of Bond Head.

As it struck the earth alongside a highway one of the planes exploded. All five occupants were killed. The plane's wreckage was strewn over several hundred yards.

Memorial Here Tonight to Honor Late Helen Lynch, Revered Jobless Leader

The Helen Lynch Memorial Meeting, under the auspices of the Workers Alliance of New York State, which will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St., New York City, will honor the memory of one of the most devoted leaders of the struggles of the New York unemployed.

Helen Lynch, who was one of the founders of the Workers Alliance and its tireless organizer on the Lower East Side for many years, died at the age of only 31. She was a member of the Communist Party for the last ten years of her life. Her activity directing picket lines, sit-down strikes and committees of protest weakened her physically to such an extent that a minor illness developed into double bronchial pneumonia, of which she died on February 27, 1938.

Helen Lynch was born in Milwaukee, Indiana, on August 22, 1906. She traced back her ancestry to Thomas Lynch, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her early life was spent in Muncie, Indiana, where her father was a prominent citizen, and in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where she attended university. Her mother's father was a pioneer in the American labor movement, a member of the Knights of Labor.



HELEN LYNCH

When Helen Lynch came to New York City, in 1928, a young college graduate, she told her family she was looking for "beauty, truth and justice." These she found among the workers and in the workers' struggles, to which the rest of her life was devoted.

Herbert Benjamin, who was general secretary of the Workers Al-

liance at the time of her death, said of Helen Lynch, "Her dauntless courage and untiring devotion and self-sacrifice has helped build our movement and better the conditions of all victims of mass unemployment. Her name will be an inspiration to all who work and fight to make life happier and more secure for the masses of America. Long live the memory of this heroic woman!"

The influence of Helen Lynch's memory is today drawing her own family forward in the progressive movement. Her mother is at present actively working for peace as a member of the Women's Division of the American Peace Mobilization.

At tonight's meeting, the main speakers will be Eugene Connelly, chairman of the New York County of the American Labor Party; Oakley Johnson, member of the staff of the Daily Worker, who remembers Helen Lynch as one of his students when he was professor of English at Ann Arbor, and Larry Washington, organizer of the Crispus Attucks local of the Workers Alliance, in Harlem, who was her co-worker in unemployed struggles. A musical program will include a song about Helen Lynch, written by Aaron Sanders. The admission price will be 10 cents.

Minnesota Progressives Hit 'Teachers Oath' Bill

Communist, Liberal Leaders Oppose Reactionary Measure at Legislative Committee Hearing; Charge Measure Is Aimed to Intimidate

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Min., March 13.—Vigorous opposition to the "teachers oath" bill, SF-35, was expressed here by a number of representative Minnesota citizens. Opposing the bill in a specially called legislative committee hearing were Douglas Hall, Counsel for the CIO; E. Dudley Parsons, a former teacher and well known Minneapolis progressive; Mrs. Painter, representing the University Women's Club; and Carl Winter, State Secretary of the Communist Party.

All these opponents expressed the fear that the broad provisions of the bill would be so construed as to infringe upon the rights of the teachers to organize and would subject them to constant surveillance and intimidation from within and from without the schoolroom.

In an inciting and hysterical speech opening the committee hearing, Senator Larson, one of the bill's authors, introduced as evidence for the need to pass the bill, a letter written by a student in which was contained a wild charge that a University professor was advocating the violent overthrow of the government, and the suggestion that this professor "should not be allowed to exist."

When E. Dudley Parsons protested against the inciting manner in which the hearing was opened and branded as absurd the offering of this letter as "evidence," he was subjected to an inquisitorial questioning of his "personal affairs" by George MacKinnon, reactionary legislator from Minneapolis. Other speakers experienced similar cross examination.

Highlighting the committee hearing were the remarks of Carl Winter, Communist Party State Secretary, who stated that his Party's opposition to the bill was based not on defense of the Communist Party, but on the fact that this bill was

part of a pattern of similar attacks directed against the traditional American system of free, public education.

To refute the contention of many of the legislators that this bill was directed only against the Communists as advocates of force and violence, Winter stated, "The shoe does not fit us."

Upon motion of Representative Landstrom, liberal, of Minneapolis, the bill was referred to a subcommittee for further study and recommendation.

Students to Hold Parley On Democracy

National Gathering to Be Held at Harvard March 29, 30

Over 500 student leaders, representing national and regional organizations, student councils, editorial boards of campus papers, clubs, fraternities and sororities, will gather at Levering Hall, Harvard University, March 29 and 30, in a national student conference for Democracy in Education.

Sponsored by a long list of nationally prominent student and faculty leaders upon the invitation of the American Youth Congress, the conference preparations will set in motion a nation-wide movement to defend the rights of students from the attacks of college administrations and such notorious groups as the Rapp-Coudert Committee and the "book burning" National Association of Manufacturers.

Havana Takes Loan

HAVANA, March 13 (UP).—The Senate today was putting finishing touches on a bill approving a loan of \$11,027,700 from the Export-Import Bank of Washington to finance production of 400,000 additional tons of sugar.

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Get Your Tickets Today for Foster Mass Meeting

6 Tanker Lines Get NMU Wage Demands

CIO Marine Union Asks \$15.00 Monthly Wage Increase for 2,400 Seamen; Gulf, Sinclair Among Lines

Wage increases of \$15 monthly were demanded yesterday by the National Maritime Union for 2,400 seamen employed by the six tanker companies under NMU contract.

The companies and the number of ships which each

owns are:

- Gulf Oil Corp.—45.
- Sinclair Navigation—11.
- Pan-American Petroleum—9.
- Kellogg Steamship—4.
- Commercial Molasses—3.
- American Sugar Refining—1.

In addition to the wage increase, the union asked that the overtime rate be increased from 75 cents to \$1 an hour.

Representatives of the union and the companies met in the Commodore Hotel. Representing the union were Joseph Curran, NMU president, and Jack Lawrenson, national organizer.

The present contract is a two-year contract, running until April 1, 1942. It contains no clause making mandatory a reopening of the wage clause upon request. Nevertheless, union spokesmen have asked the companies to agree to the increases to meet changed conditions.

The union recently won a \$7.50 monthly increase on passenger and dry cargo vessels. Tanker wages are traditionally higher than on ships carrying less dangerous cargoes.

"Increased war profits being made by the tanker companies show their complete ability to pay," Curran and Lawrenson said yesterday.

Present wages on the ships of these companies range from \$60 to \$90 monthly in the deck department, from \$65 to \$87.50 in the engine department, and from \$60 to \$125 in the stewards department. The companies took the position that the contract should run as is until the expiration date. When yesterday's session broke up, they promised to give the union a final answer today.

Gulf Oil is a Mellon company.

Amter to Speak Tonight at Browder Rally

Israel Amter, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at a "Free Earl Browder and William Wiener" rally to be held at 8:30 this evening in the Brownsville Community Center, 381 Broadway Ave., Brooklyn. Among other speakers will be G. Sandler, assistant secretary of the Jewish Section of the International Worker's Order.

The rally is being held under the auspices of the 18th Assembly Citizens' Committee to Free Browder and Wiener, a group which includes representatives from labor and other progressive organizations in the territory as well as Communist Party members.

Mine Gulf of Aden

LONDON, March 13 (UP).—The Straits of Bab el Mandeb, linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, has been mined. The Admiralty indicated today in a communique saying it was "dangerous to navigation."

Bus Parleys Continue as Strikers Rally

Talks on for 13 Hours; Night Sessions Held in Mayor's Office

(Continued from Page 1)

ous to observers, they were determined to a man to keep fighting should the negotiations not bring results.

Reporters were not permitted into the meeting hall, but were told by strike officials that they would be allowed to enter once the meeting got under way when the strikers' committee finished its business at City Hall.

Union leaders held it unlikely that the meeting with the Mayor would break the deadlock, and made it clear that the strike will hold firm until reasonable proposals were made by the company.

They left no doubt that the "terms" put forward by Ritchie at the time of the first meeting with LaGuardia on Wednesday, which called for wage cuts, reduction of sick leave, and one-man operation of the Fifth Avenue coaches, could not in any sense be considered.

Strikers and leaders alike made it plain that the full demands of the union for a 25 per cent wage increase, an 8-hour day and increased vacations with pay will be backed with the full power of the men's solidarity.

Meanwhile the ranks of the strikers remained as solid as a wall with mass picketing continuing at all points.

A survey of the major picketing centers showed large numbers at the three major terminals of the two bus companies, at Broadway and 132nd St., Lenox Ave. and 146th St., and Lexington Ave. and 99th St.

Similarly large picket lines patrolled all the garages of the two companies, and strikers in uniform were stationed at all main traffic arteries throughout the city where they distributed union literature telling their side of the strike to the public, and where they directed pedestrians to the nearest subway entrance.

The conferences between union leaders and company heads came about yesterday after Allan S. Haywood, CIO national director of organization, talked with Mayor LaGuardia and won his agreement to speak directly to union leaders after he had confined himself to abusing them through statements to the press.

The Mayor then held separate conferences with each side, after which yesterday's negotiations got under way.

The strike has the full backing of the CIO nationally, and both Philip Murray, CIO president, and John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, sent messages pledging full support in reaching a satisfactory settlement.

A CORRECTION

Wednesday's issue of the Daily Worker incorrectly reported that a resolution supporting the bus strike adopted by Local 848 of District Council 9 of the Painters Union was introduced by M. Katz, secretary of the local. The resolution was introduced from the floor.

British Ship Sunk

LONDON, March 13 (UP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the 5,360-ton auxiliary vessel *Manistee* had been sunk. Details were not disclosed.

His Honor Cuts Taxes for Struck Bus Co.

The new financial plan, agreed upon between leaders of the State Legislature and Mayor LaGuardia means a gift of more than \$6,000 a year to the owners of the strike-bound New York City Omnibus Corporation, it was learned yesterday.

Hitherto gross business receipts have been taxed one-tenth of one per cent for relief purposes. Since the N.Y.C. Omnibus reported about \$12,780,000 gross for 1939, it should have paid about \$12,780 for relief.

Under the new plan it will have to pay only half that, since the tax was cut in half. That means a gift of \$6,000 plus. Figure it out yourself.

Seattle Vote For Communist Shows Rise

Candidate Wins 993 Votes in Primary For Mayor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, March 13. — Official election returns in Seattle's municipal primaries announced by the King County election board recently disclosed a sharp climb in the percentage of votes cast for a Communist candidate.

Total primary vote of 84,300 in Seattle's 308 precincts netted 993 ballots cast for Andrew Remes, majority candidate.

In the November elections out of a total presidential vote of 173,000, Earl Browder polled 961 ballots in city precincts.

"The percentage increase in votes cast for our party is apparent from a comparison of the total vote cast," Remes said. "Although the total vote was one-half of the November poll, our party's vote remained about the same."

"This is clear indication that the ruthless attack waged against Earl Browder by the Roosevelt administration has been accompanied by increasing support for the Communist leader among the common people."

Irish Feet Won't Tread British Sand On Boston Beach

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 14. — When a member of the City Council of Boston proposed yesterday that English sand be strewn on the beaches of South Boston, the Council was warned that if this were done the Irish of that area might run another Boston Tea Party.

The warning was given by Albert L. Fish, a son of County Cork and a former City Councilor. Fish, a member of the "Brownie Club," all year round bathers, said he could no longer tread on a South Boston beach if it were covered by the sand used as ballast by British ships arriving in Boston.

"Only Irish sand should be used on the South Boston beaches," declared Fish.

The fate of the proposal to use English sand is very dubious. They don't like the idea over in South Boston.

Transport Union Auxiliary Has 500 Union-Conscious Women in Its Ranks



MRS. MOLLY GOGAN of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Transport Workers Union addressing a bus strikers' meeting.

Once the strike began hardly an hour had passed before the wives and sisters of the CIO Transport Workers were already on the picket line.

The Ladies Auxiliary extension of the Transport Union telephone was ringing incessantly. The women were calling to say, what shall we do, we want to help.

The Transport women have never yet let their men down. This was exhibited better than ever before during the last strike of a year back, when the Union's Auxiliary members operated the strike soup kitchen, working day and night at this all important job.

They picketed the struck garages then. Now they're again on the picket line. They plan special hours for women's picketing.

The Transport Union can well be proud of its active, enthusiastic auxiliary, made up of some 500 women who are as union conscious as their men folk. Irish women mostly who have more or less learned the struggle to live and better their conditions.

The Auxiliary was formed originally when the union was fighting for its first contract back in 1934.

A small group of wives came together then to help make the public understand the need for supporting the worthy, needful cause of the transport workers.

After the Transport Workers Union became part of the big CIO movement in 1937, the Auxiliary assumed an even more important role in increasing the strength and prestige of the union throughout the city.

Today the Transport Auxiliary has a fine program of educational and cultural activities and an excellent Medical Plan for the families of union members. As the largest auxiliary in the city it is the core of the larger movement for a strong CIO Women's Auxiliary Council in New York.

As yet there's no soup kitchen. Mrs. Edna Gallagher, one of the Auxiliary officers, said of course everybody is hoping the strike will end in complete victory very soon. "But of course we'll be helping out with kitchens and the like just as always before if the bus companies refuse to give in to the demands of our men, for heaven knows we're aware better than anyone else how modest and just those demands are," she said.

Garden Rally To Start at 7:30 Monday

With block of tickets and individual tickets for the Foster 60th birthday celebration going fast, all persons were urged yesterday to get their tickets at once for the Madison Square Garden mass meeting. Groups of unionists have already purchased sections of the massive Garden arena.

The Irish-American Commission of the Communist Party yesterday issued a stirring appeal to Irish-American workers to aid their struggling kinsmen in Eire by telling Washington to "keep hands off Ireland" and the Anglo-British blockade of the Emerald Isle.

This call to action was issued in connection with the Madison Square Garden celebration in honor of William Z. Foster, "son of a fighter for Irish freedom" and "symbol of the Irish-American determination to win peace."

The Garden rally will be held on Monday and will celebrate in song, pageant, banners and tributes the 60th birthday of the Communist Party's national chairman.

"From the time of Marx and Engels," the Commission's statement reads, "the Communist movement—typified on Irish soil by the Marxist James Connolly in the Easter Rising—has been in the van of the battle for a united and independent Ireland."

The Commission called upon Irish-Americans to attend the Foster rally and demonstrate for freedom and peace.

The rally will begin at 7:30 P. M. All but top balcony seats are reserved.

'Shelter Morals' Of Youngsters Alarm British

Adolescents, Spending Nights Below Ground, Arouse Concern

LONDON, March 13 (UP).—The problem of bringing up children in the midst of war were receiving public attention today.

It concerned the 17 and 18-year-old adolescents of both sexes who are together night after night in air raid shelters.

Watson Boyce, probation officer of the Southwark juvenile court said: "There are few boys and girls aged 17 and 18 living in present conditions for whose chastity I would be prepared to vouch."

Often he has seen adolescents of different sexes refuse to spend the night in the same shelter their parents were using, and make up a common bed in another. He saw two adolescent girls appear at one shelter "wearing raincoats and little else."

Londoners were becoming more conscious of this problem. A group of prominent social workers wrote the Times calling attention to the lack of moral guidance in air raid shelters.

the results of the probe," said Lewis.

He promised the operators that at the next pact conference he may read to them the names of every one of those killed for two years and of the condition in their respective families.

As against O'Neill's fantastic figure that miners have increased wages by nearly 100 per cent since 1933, Lewis merely reminded the conference that in Oct. 1917 the basic scale was \$5.00 a day. Now it is \$6.

The miners are the first to feel price increases, Lewis said, the company stores making sure of that.

"The mine workers do not desire to wait until they have suffered a loss that may not be remedied when prices rise," said Lewis.

CHALLENGES CLAIM

Lewis disputed O'Neill's claim that the \$1.00 a day increase would increase the price of coal by 26 cents. He cited government figures showing it would only be 12 cents.

He repeated the union's firmness for the 200-day guarantee. He explained that either the miner gets an opportunity to earn more or the difference must be made up in wage scale.

"Unfortunately the miner must eat 365 days a year," he added.

In naming the five representatives of the miners in the small committee Lewis said that personnel was "flexible subject to change." He omitted his own name as well as that of Philip Murray who will also be occupied with the steel negotiations at Pittsburgh. The two will undoubtedly step in at a crucial stage of negotiations. He named Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer; Percy Tedlow, research worker for the union; James Mark, president of District 2, Penna.; Van A. Bittner, president District 17, West Va.; William Turnblaze, president, District 19, Kentucky.

Miners Will Fight War Tax On Pay Envelopes--Lewis

Operators Reject Request to Keep Mines Going After Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)

sage of a seven billion dollar appropriation to aid people in China, Greece, England, Africa or elsewhere, it is a moral certainty that new taxes will have to be imposed," he said with a tone of sarcasm in his voice.

MINERS MUST EAT

"But the mine workers will have to eat, and they will eat cheaply, after all, begins at home."

Lewis warned that the miners will not permit themselves to be starved while "we are called upon to aid these other countries for reasons beyond our control."

"Feed you and mark you well," he said turning to the operators' side and shaking his finger for emphasis. "These shrunken bellies in America will have to be filled and there are many shrunken bellies among the mine workers."

In his hour-long speech Lewis took up each of the points in O'Neill's address, going down to the details of the mining town and miner family as he did on presentation of demands Tuesday.

The debate, a public rehearsal of the very issues that may take the national spotlight by April 1, went off with a cordial start, but sharpened in tone by the time the resolution came to a vote.

Lewis' resolution followed: "In order to ally any public apprehension concerning the possibility of a suspension of mining operations in the bituminous coal in-

dustry due to the expiration of the existing wage agreements, this Joint Conference

"Resolves, that in the event no agreement is reached by March 31, 1941, that pending negotiation of a new contract, work in the industry shall be continued under existing conditions and contracts, except and provided that any increase in wages or improvement in conditions which may later be agreed upon shall apply retroactively from the date of April 1, 1941."

The operators wanted the retroactive provision stricken out, claiming it would mean a great loss to them if they eventually have to pay considerable amounts in back pay for coal sold at present prices. O'Neill raised the cry that "millions" would be lost while "Mr. Lewis filibusters the referendum."

LEWIS' REMINDER

In a sharp retort Lewis informed the operators that they themselves could set a limit to such loss by terminating the negotiations when they want to. As to the charge of "filibustering" he reminded the operators of a like situation in 1935, when the miners agreed to renew parts five times until their patience gave out. In the meantime, for five months the miners lost the benefit of an increase.

"It was a profitable undertaking," Lewis said. "That was a filibuster."

He explained that he made the proposal to ally "public apprehension as to whether or not there will be a 'stoppage' and on suggestion of some of the country's heaviest users of coal."

Lewis reminded the operators that on other occasions when mine operations stopped on April 1, the union and operators agreed that thousands of maintenance men stay at work, their wage scales retroactive from April 1.

In 1936, too, Lewis made a proposal to continue on old terms pending agreement, and met the same rejection by the operators. Coal production was stopped for six weeks as a result.

Lewis' speech in the morning took on particular significance as it came in reply to a plea that put the chief burden on requirements of war production and on a claim that this is "no time" to make demands. The mine union chief announced that he takes the liberty to reject O'Neill's proposal without even bothering to consult his associates and met with a hearty applause from the miners' side of the ballroom, and a general laughter to put punch behind the rejection.

RAISES DEFENSE CRY

Over and over again O'Neill branded how the operators "sneer their responsibility" in the U. S. program of "self-defense." Over and over again he pleaded for continuance of coal production in "this emergency." In each case his plea was to the mine workers to join the operators and he even suggested that "for the emergency" the workweek be extended to 42 a week. Typical of such references by O'Neill is the following:

"Millions of men are being and are to be called to the colors for training in the arts of modern warfare. Billions of dollars are being appropriated by the Congress to build plants and expand plants, to provide guns, ships, airplanes and every other device known to man."

to be used, if needed, in defense of our country. We believe that all citizens in this conference accept, without reservation, this decision of the people."

WHERE THE BILL BELONGS

Lewis gave the direct and unmistakable answer that the miners are not going to sacrifice their right to a decent living standard and told them that the bill should be presented to the large railroad, steel and utility monopolies who get the hog's share of the coal industry's profits.

Lewis at times employed his well-known ability at sarcasm, and to make his opponents ridiculous in meeting Mr. O'Neill's cynical references to mine union demands for vacations, right in selection of doctors, safety improvements, and like demands. O'Neill on several occasions said they were only "aspirations" and not put forward sincerely.

To O'Neill's beautiful picture of adequate mine laws and that safety is entirely a "state" matter, a legislative question that doesn't belong in the conference, Lewis read prepared statistics on the number of mine inspectors in states as compared to game wardens or "rabbit shepherds."

RABBITS VS. MINERS

"In the great state of Illinois, for 45,000 miners there are 16 mine inspectors to protect them and 147 rabbit shepherds to see to it that rabbits get a square deal. A sum of 1,888,000 is appropriated for rabbits."

"Kentucky, that's a proud state. For 55,000 miners, that state, in the generosity of its politicians, has five inspectors, 55 rabbit shepherds—\$37,000 for the miners, \$220,000 for the rabbits—by the great commonwealth of Kentucky."

"West Virginia, 32 inspectors for 102,000 miners, 32 rabbit shepherds."

"Pennsylvania, the greatest Roman of them all, 210,000 miners, 48 inspectors, 402 game wardens."

"O'Neill knows that in his very district (Penn.) there are large mine operations that haven't been inspected for two years and smaller ones that had never been inspected."

Reminding the operators that more miners have been killed and wounded since 1776 than were killed and wounded in all the foreign wars of the U. S., Lewis said: "Apparently we have a continual war in the mining industry: 1) for enough to eat, 2) to be able to survive, 3) to be able to live."

To O'Neill's argument that 100 automobile deaths a day occur in the country and "nothing could be done about it," Lewis thundered the charge that in the mining industry preventive measures can be taken and "something must be done."

"Let me say something to you men who are mechanizing your mines," he cautioned. "You are creating a condition of greater hazard in the industry."

This he explained is caused by more rapid mixture of gases which bring about an explosion and the fact that ventilation provisions do not keep up with the faster rate of coal output.

"Nobody is particularly concerned about how many miners are killed. An airplane falls in Georgia, and from three to seven investigations are under way. An explosion kills 100 miners. A probe is announced at the mine and we never even see

Pages from Foster's Life. . . .

Kautsky

For some years after the turn of the century Karl Kautsky was the outstanding Marxist theoretician in the German Social Democratic Party. He led the fight against the opportunist tendency, the principal champions of which were Eduard Bernstein the revisionist theoretician, and Karl Legien the reformist trade union leader. Kautsky, in those years, won much praise from Lenin.

But gradually Kautsky's revolutionary line weakened. Little by little, he surrendered to the growing opportunism in the Party. So that, when the World War came, repudiating his international principles, Kautsky supported the war, together with the reformist Socialist Party and union leadership. In the post-war revolutionary struggles Kautsky, still further degenerated politically, joined with the Noskes, Scheidemanns, Eberts and other traitors in suppressing the German revolution and re-establishing capitalist control. Kautsky has also always bitterly denounced the Soviet Union in filthy, lying terms that Hearst has never exceeded. Finally having discredited his

THIS is the eighth of a series of thrilling stories from the life of William Z. Foster. They are taken from his latest book "Pages from a Worker's Life." [International Publishers, New York; \$2.] They will appear daily until the 60th anniversary celebration of the chairman of the Communist Party at Madison Square Garden, Monday.

Marxism and become the leader of the reformist tendency in the German Social Democracy, Kautsky theorized the political retreat of that movement which culminated in its surrender to Hitler without even striking a blow. Kautsky, who recently died, was a fit pal for his present-day counter-part, Leon Trotsky.

I once had an instructive talk with Kautsky, in 1911, in Germany. I had read all Kautsky's books and principal pamphlets, and being a syndicalist, I differed sharply with his point of view. I decided to interview him, which I did at his home at Friedenau in the outskirts of Berlin. Kautsky, then a man in early middle life and still at the height of his reputation as a revolutionary Marxist, received me cordially. We talked in German, as his English was even more fragmentary than my German, and he

quizzed me at length about the American trade union and revolutionary movements.

Then I got down to my point. I told Kautsky I had read his major works, but that I could not find the revolution in them. I remarked that although he constantly referred to the great power of the German Social Democracy, I was unable to discover precisely how this power was going to be exerted to bring about the overthrow of capitalism. I queried him as to how he thought the revolution would be accomplished, inasmuch as he then was avowedly not an advocate of the gradual-buying-out of capitalism (the reformist line), nor of the revolutionary general strike (the syndicalist conception), nor did he definitely advocate revolutionary insurrection.

In reply Kautsky entered into an extended discussion of what he meant by the power of the Social Democracy. This consisted mainly of a recitation in detail of the rapid expansion of the three main sections of the movement, the Party, the trade unions and the co-operatives, and the great increase in their mass influence. All this made an imposing presentation statistically, but I did not think it answered my question. To me it appeared very much akin to the usual reformist Socialist conception of the workers taking over capitalist industry and the state bit by bit. And I stated so frankly.

My remarks made Kautsky angry. Turning on me sharply, he said (in substance): "If you are proposing that the Social Democracy lead the workers before the guns of the German army, let me tell you it will never happen. That's precisely what the Kaiser wants, and we don't propose to walk into his trap."

In the years that followed I often thought of this statement of Kautsky's. It forecast his later political renegacy and the tragic surrender policy of the Social Democracy (unlike the Russian Bolsheviks, who overthrew capitalism in armed struggle) never "led the workers before the guns"



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

of the capitalists, and the world has seen the fatal result of their failure to do so. They refused to go through with the revolution at the close of the war and they rejected the Communist proposals to fight Hitler. And precisely because the German Social Democracy failed to fight the capitalists in these critical moments, why German capitalism was able to maintain itself after the war, and why fascism now confronts the world with this frightful prospect of a new world war. And all along this reformist path of working class betrayal and defeat the erstwhile revolutionary Marxist, Karl Kautsky, led the shameful way.

[Tomorrow: Chicago's Gutman.]

Born: May 5, 1818 KARL MARX Died: March 14, 1883

Britons to Hold Memorial At Marx Grave

Page Arnot to Address Big Memorial Rally; Tribute at Grave

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
LONDON, March 13.—Memorial meetings to mark the death of Karl Marx who died here 58 years ago tomorrow will be held throughout England, with scores of them taking the form of discussion groups within factories arranged by the plant shop stewards.

The memorial service which has been held at the grave of Marx in Highgate Cemetery every year since his death will take place tomorrow as usual.

A huge central Marx Memorial Meeting, at which Page Arnot, leading British Communist, will be the principal speaker, will be held here on Sunday, March 16.

Other events throughout the isles to mark the death of the father of scientific socialism include an open conference on working class education arranged by the Socialist Study Institute in Nottingham; a series of public lectures in the main industrial centers on the northeast coast of Britain beginning with a memorial meeting in Newcastle; and a meeting on the "Life and Teachings of Karl Marx" at Oxford University which will inaugurate a local Marxist study circle.

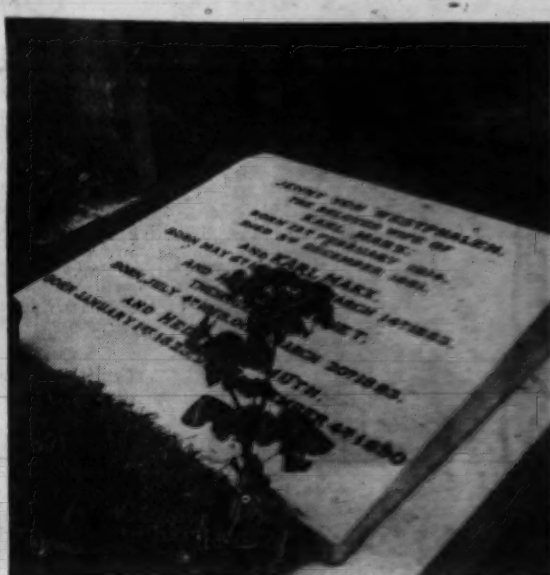
Still other meetings are planned in Slough, Maidenhead, High Wycombe, South Wales, Sheffield, Portsmouth and Southampton.

The Saint Pancras Trades Council is organizing a series of lectures for trade unionists in the borough, while a number of workers' discussion groups are starting in London generally, particularly among factory workers.

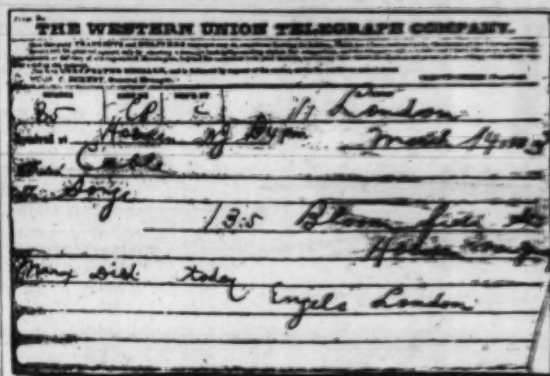
In most cases such groups have been arranged either by the shop stewards committee, by a group of shop stewards, or by one or two shop stewards with the cooperation of the most militant workers in the factory.

In one large factory there is a study group in each of the five departments, and in addition the shop stewards are conducting a class on "Trade Unions in War-time."

The Communist Party has already held a series of four public lectures at Holburn Hall in London on "The Way Forward." At each lecture the hall, which holds 500, was packed. Collections at the lectures amounted to more than \$30, and more than \$80 worth of literature was sold. A similar series of lectures has now begun in several boroughs.



The grave of Karl Marx at Highgate Cemetery, London. He is now buried Karl Marx and his wife.



Reproduced above is Frederick Engels' telegram to Friedrich Anton Sorge telling of the death of Marx. It says: "Sorge, 125 Blumfeld St., Hoboken, N. J. Marx died today. Engels, London."

USSR to Film Marx's Life On 58th Anniversary

LENINGRAD, March 13.—An historical film on the life of Karl Marx will be produced here by the Leningrad Film Studios under the direction of G. Kozintsev and L. Trauberg, well known Soviet directors, it was announced here today on the eve of the 58th anniversary of Marx's death.

Leading characters to be portrayed in the film will include Friedrich Engels, Marx's wife Jenny von Westphalen, their daughters Laura and Eleanor, and Heinrich Heine.

The events to be depicted will take place in Germany, France and

Plan Special Issue of Lenin In U. S. S. R.

Marx Institute to Issue 40-Volume Work in 500,000 Copies

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 13.—By decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute is publishing a fourth edition of the complete works of Lenin in 40 volumes of 500,000 copies, it was announced today.

The announcement declared that the "object of the new edition is to give the fullest collection of Lenin's literary heritage, and to eliminate the defects of previous editions. The new edition will include more than 300 of Lenin's documents not previously published."

Fravda, in commenting on the new edition, declares that "during the entire age-long history of mankind there have been no works that have achieved such huge success and wide circulation as Lenin's works. Between 1917 and January, 1941, the circulation of Lenin's works in the USSR reached 136,000,000 copies, including 115,200,000 in the Russian language."

The first edition of Lenin's works was published between 1920 and 1926 in 20 volumes. Average circulation varied from 85,000 to 100,000 copies. The second and third editions were published simultaneously between 1925 and 1932. Each edition was of 20 volumes.

The circulation of the second edition averaged 120,000 copies.

The third and cheaper edition averaged 320,000 copies.

Nikolai Cherkasov, famous for his role in "Deputy of the Baltic," "Alexander Nevsky," and "Captain Gribov's Children," will play the role of Engels.

To acquire the background for a full and comprehensive portrayal of Marx, the epoch in which he lived, and his contemporaries, thousands of books, documents, newspapers and magazines of the past century have been studied.

Kozintsev and Trauberg, authors of the scenario and producers of the film, stated: "We have scanned half-dozen gazetteers, and reports from Blumarsky's spies, and letters to Marx from young Jenny von Westphalen."

"These documents show the greatness of Marx, his daring and determination, his sociable disposition, his splendid sense of humor and his tremendous capacity for work."

58th Commemoration of Marx's Death Marxism and American Labor

THE commemoration of the death of Karl Marx who died March 14, 1883 has a special meaning for the United States in this hour.

For Marxism haunts the sleep and the dreams of the monopolists of Wall Street who rule America.

Marxism has played a profound part in the life and struggles of the American people. It is destined to play an ever more vital role. The future of the American people, and their liberation from the evils of poverty, insecurity, exploitation, and war, are bound up with the advance of Marxism in the United States.

From the very beginning of its rise as an independent class, advanced groups of the American working class, turned toward Karl Marx and Marxism as the key to liberation.

It was immediately following the Civil War in 1866, that William Sylvius, gifted leader of American labor, turned to Marxism, wrote to Marx for advice and guidance. It was under his influence that one of the first independent political organizations of American labor debated affiliation to the First International.

The tremendous influence of Marxism in rallying European mass support for Lincoln against the slaveholders during the Civil War is, of course, well known. Lincoln's acknowledgment, in a letter to the First International, is on the files in the State Department at Washington, where Mr. Hull, Bullitt and Sumner Welles might read it.

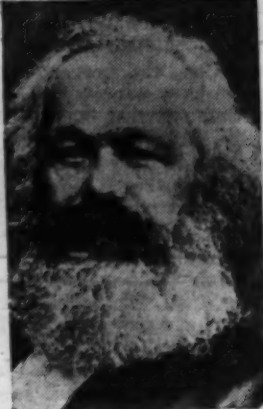
Above all, it is in understanding the developments of present-day America that Marxism, (developed and enriched into Marxism-Leninism), is a guide and teacher to the American working class.

The United States is the nation par excellence of concentration of capital. How has this come about?

The United States is the nation in which the abyss between wealth and poverty is the greatest in the world, where incalculable fortunes exist side by side with, and as a direct result of, nationwide poverty. Why is this?

Our country's history since the Civil War has been a history of gigantic development of industry, on the one hand, and an equally gigantic increase in insecurity, poverty and unemployment on the other. As the nation grows richer, the people grow poorer. WHY?

The savants and scholars of capitalist society have ad-



KARL MARX

vanced a thousand "explanations" and apologies for this insanity of poverty amid plenty. Helplessly, they try to probe the riddle of economic crises which descend upon the nation like plagues.

The intelligence and conscience of American organized labor has arrived at the threshold where it begins to question the entire validity of all this learned bourgeois "science." It seeks its own science, its own answers. In the trade union halls of labor, progressive leaders today frankly state their contempt for the bankrupt theories of the conventional scholars. "Their factual reasoning simply does not operate," the wage conference of the miners, for example, was recently informed.

Thus does capitalist scholarship and capitalist theory stand condemned and despised before the bar of labor judgment.

But the indictment levelled thus against all the schools of capitalist thought only emphasizes the brilliant accuracy of the Marxist understanding of America.

Marxism alone foresaw the rise of monopoly, the rise of concentrated capital, the cleavage of the classes, the ruin of the farmer by bank capital. It was American economic development which provided Lenin with the clearest proofs of the growth of monopoly and imperialism. Out of this grew the Marxism-Leninism which alone provides Labor with the key to an understanding of the Wall Street financial oligarchy and its drive for world empire.

The entire history of the American struggle for security and liberation is illuminated by the wisdom of Socialist science as created by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. This revolutionary science has proved itself in life. It sweeps aside all the theories of the exploiting classes. It reveals the objective, scientific truth to the people. This truth becomes a weapon for the creation of a better world for labor.

The United States has made significant contributions to the revolutionary science of Marxism-Leninism. The very degree in which all the Wall Street parties today fear the "specter of Communism," only shows how profoundly the aspirations of the American people are merging with science of Marxism.

The barbarism of two world wars within a single generation, the far-flung looting of colonial peoples, accompanied by anarchy, hate, despair and corruption—these can be understood and fought by American labor only with Marxism. The embodiment of Marxism-Leninism in the Soviet Union is a living example.

In this hour, then, Marxism means hope and understanding for Labor. Marxism springs from the deep well of United States reality itself. It is the theoretical consciousness of American Labor as it struggles for a better socialist society. That is why no Wall Street persecution, no "smearing," no arrests, or terrorism can kill it. It is as immortal as American Labor itself.

Tom Mann, Veteran British Labor Leader, Dies; Was 85 Years Old

(Continued from Page 1)

South Africa, from coolie mass meetings in China to the liberated Soviets of Tatars in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A MINER AT 9

Tom Mann was born in a poor family at Poleshill, Coventry, Warwickshire, and already at the age of nine was toiling in the soft coal pits of not-so-Merrie England. Later he became an apprentice machinist in Birmingham, and this trade—when he was not organizing the workers or leading demonstrations or strikes in one of five continents—was the means by which he made his living. When he visited the United States for the first time in 1883 he worked as a machinist for Havemeyer and Elder, a Brooklyn sugar-refining firm. He saw that year the completion of the workmanlike interest.

He was 27 years old at the time of this first trip to the United States, and the succeeding years were crammed full of activity in the labor movement. He joined the Social Democratic Federation of England in 1885, and in 1886, with the most advanced workers of England, he was already celebrating the Paris Commune of 1871. He had the honor of knowing Friedrich Engels personally, in those years. In 1889, he led the great dockworkers' strike in England, whose success affected not only British ports but the ports of every maritime country on the globe. In 1890 he became president of the Dockers' Union, and, two years later, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers' (Machinists) Union.

LIFETIME FRIENDSHIP

In 1895 he was expelled from France for organizing activities there, and in 1896 from Germany, for the same reason. He was a labor organizer in Australia in 1902-04, and edited the Melbourne "Socialist" for the five years following. In 1910, at the invitation of the gold miners of South Africa, he spent six months there, helping to unionize their industry. In 1913 he was again in the United States, at the invitation of "Justice," a Pittsburgh labor paper, and, under the sponsorship of William Z. Foster and Bill Haywood, addressed some 70 meetings here.

From this time dated the warm and lifelong friendship between

Tom Mann and Bill Foster, two pioneers of industrial unionism.

He took a steady and consistent stand against the first Imperialist World War, and was among the first to greet the Socialist Revolution of November 7, 1917, and the founding of the Soviet Union. It was at the great Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions in Moscow in 1921, as a delegate from British unions that he met the American Communist, Earl Browder and Mother Bloor, and renewed his friendship of 1913 with William Z. Foster.

During this same year Tom Mann went on a great world tour, visiting France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, and South Africa. He was welcomed everywhere, and everywhere urged solidarity of the workers and friendship with the Soviet Union.

In 1927 he visited China as a member of a labor delegation, which included Earl Browder, and the two spoke from the same platform at many a meeting, sometimes to as many as 100,000 Chinese workers and peasants. Mann treasured this period of close friendship with Browder, and spoke of them in later years with satisfaction and pride.

"I spent a good deal of the six months in China with Earl," he told Sender Garlin in 1933, for the Daily Worker, when the veteran labor leader last visited the United States. "I gladly accepted the name of Communist from the date of my first reading of the Communist Manifesto, written by Marx and Engels," he added, at the time of this interview. He was a young man in his twenties when he became familiar with that great work.

ANTI-WAR DELEGATE

Tom Mann's visit here then was on the occasion of the American Congress Against War, which met September 29-October 1, 1933, when 2,000 delegates met in New York and were addressed by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party and Henri Barbusse of France. The American immigration authorities tried to exclude the 77-year-old Tom Mann, but mass protest forced his release, although too late for attendance at the anti-war congress. Nonetheless he addressed many meetings in New York, Philadelphia and other

CIO 'Outlook' Shows Steel Can Afford Wage Boosts

Publication Reveals More Than 9,000,000 Are Still Unemployed, with 'War Boom' Promises Not Reducing Jobless Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

"The income going to profits, dividends and the like will continue its disproportionate growth and contribute to economic breakdown."

The Outlook cited a list of corporation profits in 1940 to show that "substantial wage increases are necessary to hold profits within reason during the coming year."

BIG PROFIT GRABBERS
Big money-makers on the CIO list include Bethlehem Steel with \$38,679,524 in 1940 or an increase of 97.3 per cent over 1939, Douglas Aircraft with \$10,831,971 or increase of 270 per cent, Republic Steel with \$21,132,126 or an increase of 98 per cent, Westinghouse Electric with \$13,654,385 and Vultee Aircraft with \$27,487 or an increase of 1,370 per cent.

In the same issue of the Outlook, the CIO assailed the present trend toward extension of a system of priorities for arms production in many basic industries.

Application of priorities in steel and other industries would result in increased unemployment, rapidly rising prices, and favoritism to particular users, according to the Outlook.

This has happened already in aluminum, the Outlook said, where "many of the workers employed in the production of non-defense aluminum products are being thrown out of work."

"Of course, the way to prevent priorities is to provide sufficient capacity to meet all demands, defense and other," the Outlook pointed out. "No priorities should be instituted and no need for priorities should be anticipated, without taking steps immediately to wipe out the need for the restrictions by making additional capacity available."

JOBLESS REMAIN
Shortages that lead to priorities are caused by the main factors, the Outlook said: Bad planning, refusal of industry to expand existing demands for production.

The Outlook also blasted the propaganda of many government officials to the effect that the "Defense" Program is solving the unemployment problem.

According to the CIO estimate,

Harlem Rally To Hit Police Brutality

Young Father Beaten While Tending Baby On Street

Victor Garcia, young Porto Rican father who was beaten up by plainclothesmen while he tended his baby in its carriage a few weeks ago, will tell his story tonight at a mass meeting called by East Harlem Workers' organization.

As related to assembled delegates to a recent Harlem Legislative Conference, eyewitness accounts of the assault on Garcia were that two men in civilian clothes first ordered him to "get to hell out of here."

BEATEN

When he asked them who they were, witnesses said, the men repeated their command that he move on, following it up with dragging him into the hallway of the apartment house where he lived at 1497 Madison Ave. and beating him. Garcia's wife attracted his wife, who was upstairs with the other child. It was not until Mrs. Garcia and her neighbors surrounded the men that they said they were policemen.

Garcia was thereupon arrested and taken to the 23rd Precinct station. Arraigned, he was held in \$100 bail. The money was raised by Mrs. Garcia, witnesses told the Legislative Conference, "in nickles and dimes."

Vito Marcantonio, head of the International Labor Defense and chairman of the meeting at which Garcia's story was told, vowed immediate and thoroughgoing action. Friday's mass meeting, which will be held at 7:30 P. M. at the Mutualista Obrero Puertorriqueno, 105th St. and Third Ave., will be the second of the kind.

Medicine and Milk Are Distributed in France

MARSEILLES, France, March 13 (UP).—A cargo of American medicines, condensed milk and clothing was being distributed to all sections of unoccupied France tonight.

McNamara to Be Buried On West Coast Tomorrow

Labor Guard of Honor to Stand at Bier Until Burial; Autopsy Report Made; Martyr Was Without Medical Aid for Years

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—An autopsy on the body of James B. McNamara was reported on today by the examining physician, Dr. William Dock of Stanford University Hospital, who gave the cause of the death as "terminal pneumonia."

The pneumonia, physicians explained, was merely the form of death, the real cause being, of course, the cancerous condition in the intestines, something that should have received medical attention all during the five long years the noted labor prisoner spent without and physician's care whatever in the disciplinary prison, Folsom.

With the autopsy, ordered by McNamara's brother, John J., and the International Labor Defense, out of the way, plans were being arranged for a mass funeral at which large sections of the Pacific Coast labor movement could express their grief and respect for McNamara.

McNamara's body will lie in state to be viewed by his friends and labor men and women, until Saturday at Duggan's Funeral Service, 3424 17th St., near Valencia.

Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M. Saturday, at a hall still to be engaged. After that the funeral procession will go to Mt. Tamalpais Cemetery at San Rafael, within sight of San Quentin Prison, to which McNamara went as a young man, 30 years ago, and in which he died.

Charges Laval Betrayed During Flanders Battle

QUEBEC, March 13 (UP).—Captain Thierry D'Argenlieu, emissary of Gen. Charles DeGaulle, leader of the Free French, charged today that Pierre Laval was negotiating with Germany during the battle of Flanders, weeks before France fell.

D'Argenlieu said he had "proof" of Laval's alleged activity while France was fighting to stave off defeat. He served in the Navy in both wars and was sent to Canada by DeGaulle to talk with French-Canadian

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1941

The Biggest Profit Orgy Ever

President Roosevelt's demand for \$7,000,000,000 under the Lease-Lend Law would bring the total "defense" appropriations for 1942 to the staggering total of 35 billions.

All those people who foamed at the mouth at inadequate proposals of a few billions for social legislation a few years back, are going into ecstasies over the latest "defense" expenditures.

The N. Y. Times, for example, is busy figuring out how many jobs these appropriations will provide. But a few years ago, government spending for useful projects like housing, was attacked by the Times as taking the country into debt, bankruptcy, inflation and more unemployment. Now government spending, when it is for war, death and destruction, suddenly takes on a noble, constructive and humanitarian aspect—at least according to the hypocritical Times.

Dressed up in the guise of "defense spending," these billions would provide the biggest orgy of profits that the Morgans, Rockefellers, duPonts and Fords have ever known.

And where is the money coming from? Whether it is raised directly through taxation or through "borrowing" (at a nice interest to the bankers), it must all be paid for. Clearly, there is no intention of making the bankers and industrialists foot the bill for the whole program is designed to enrich them and is directed by them. No, it is the people who will be called upon to pay. Dispatches from Washington already talk of a possible 5 per cent tax on the weekly pay of most of the nation's workers. And the workers are being called on to pay in other ways, too—through speed-up, longer hours and higher living costs.

But then the Hillmans will tell us: "No sacrifice is too great (for the workers) if it helps the British workers defeat fascism." But this program is not to help save the British working class from fascism. On the contrary, it is to help the rulers of the Empire fasten the yoke of fascism on the workers at home (through longer hours, speed-up and a blackout of civil rights) while leading them to slaughter in the struggle between the German-Italian-Japanese and the American-British war alliances.

The expenditure of these billions is not to keep America at peace, but to plunge the country still deeper into the whirlpool of war.

The American people, who spoke out so loudly against H.R. 1776, should now speak out even more emphatically for the defeat of the \$7,000,000,000 war appropriation. Write to your Congressman and Senators to kill the appropriation bill and so help to take the country out of the war.

The Justice Department's 'Action' Against Valtin

The United Press reports that "a high Justice Department official" has let it be known that deportation proceedings would be brought against Richard Krebs-Valtin, reputed author of "Out of the Night."

Evidently eager to conceal the fact that Valtin has been the recipient of governmental favors in return for services rendered through the book, these officials assert that the basis for deportation proceedings would be "his admitted radical activities as a former Communist Party agent."

This is pure skullduggery. Actually Krebs-Valtin is a common criminal who was convicted for "assault with a deadly weapon" in California some years ago and served a term in San Quentin prison. He is deportable because he was convicted of a felony "involving moral turpitude."

Any other basis for action against Krebs-Valtin is phony.

Their Interests Are One

With the publishing of another one-page advertisement yesterday attacking the striking bus drivers, the bus companies have now devoted a good \$35,000 to the newspaper owners, which ought to have been applied on the just wage demands of the Transport Workers Union.

The coupon-clipping publishers and the bus companies are two souls with but a single thought. Both are corporations whose primary interests are higher and higher profits, through the workers get ever lower wages (with the rising costs of living) and through the public suffering inconvenience. With the concern of one big business for another, the newspapers are lined up almost solidly against the bus workers, and for the incitement of the public against them.

The interests of the public and of the strikers are one. Not only do the bus workers need more wages, vacations, a shorter work day, but so do the great majority of the working people who ride the buses. Victory for the strikers assists the fight of other trade unionists and wage earners and helps the people to maintain living standards against the war-economy drive. In addition, the companies are proposing to fire the con-

ductors on the two-man Fifth Avenue buses, a proposal injurious to the safety of the passengers and one which would add several hundred more men to the army of unemployed.

The only way that the united front between the capitalist newspaper owners and the bus companies can be offset is by still greater solidarity of the people with the organized bus strikers to the end that the strike may come to a speedy and just settlement.

What Do You Read?

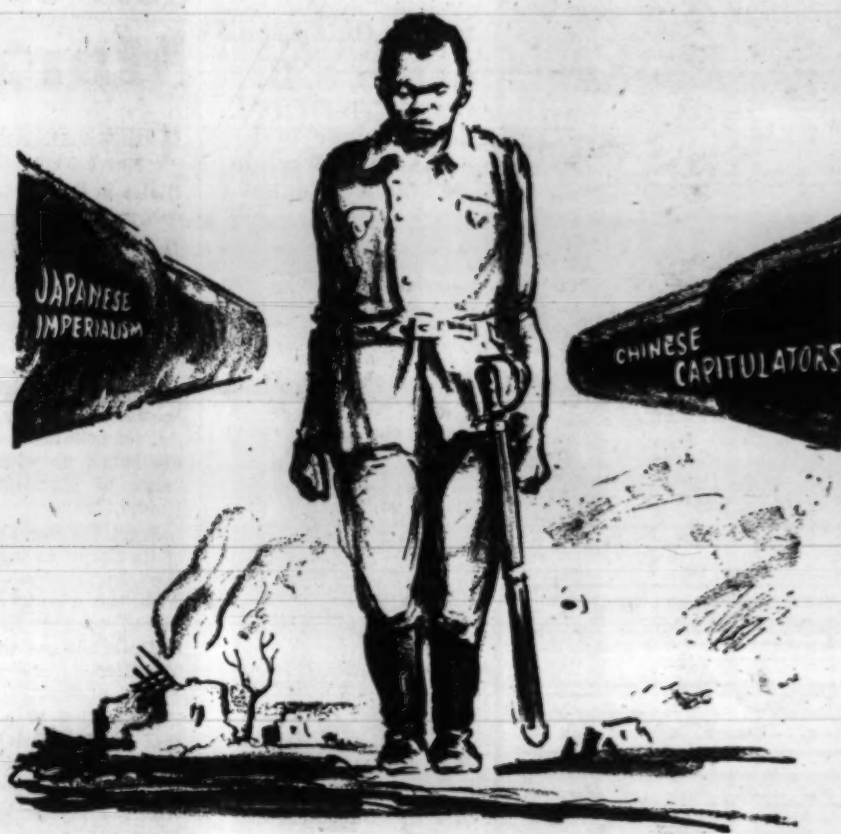
The hearty reception which is being given "What Do You Read?" by Alan Max, shows how valuable this pamphlet is in exposing the capitalist press and in building the circulation of the Daily Worker.

For a long time, the workers and the public generally have wanted just such a pamphlet as this, one that would contain, in a brief space, all of the facts which are necessary to show what the commercial press is and what makes it tick. This is accomplished in an engaging, popular style.

There could be no better introduction to the need of the Daily and Sunday Worker than to see clearly the reactionary nature of the monopoly press. Max's pamphlet goes into this question, and shows how the Daily and Sunday Worker take the lead in combating war-hysteria, deceit and confusion, and in fighting for the peace and security of the people.

Obtaining the widest distribution of "What Do You Read?" makes the task of selling the Daily and Sunday Worker much easier and more effective. We urge our readers to buy several copies of this penny pamphlet and hand them to their friends and fellow-workers.

TWIN ENEMIES



—Reprinted from China Today, monthly journal of the American Friends of the Chinese People.

by Ellis

Letters From Our Readers

"How They Love Us!"

Staten Island.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The bus companies are coming out with huge, expensive ads in the daily papers, telling us to "blame the Transport Workers' Union" if we have to walk. Showing us how they are losing a fortune every year by running buses for us. How they love us!

Well, they should have heard an old Irishwoman I met. She was carrying heavy bundles. I helped her carry one. "Oh," she said, "it does make it hard for us when we have to walk across town all the way from the markets. Why don't those companies give the men their money and what they want? The men ought to get it."

ITL WALK.

Capitalism Can Only Offer—
Blood, Sweat and Tears

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Winston Churchill, who took over the helm of "an Empire far more populous than any the world had ever seen, covering about thirteen millions of square miles," could not offer anything else than what amounts to a sentence at hard labor for life. "I have nothing to offer you," he said, "but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

Now we have been hearing this same thing from our own ruling class. Just the other day the millionaire publisher of Life Magazine expressed this same pessimistic outlook for the immediate future. Mr. Luce said:

"We Americans are unhappy. We are not happy about America. We are nervous, gloomy or apathetic. As we look out at the rest of the world we are confused; we don't know what to do."

"As we look toward the future, our own future and the future of other nations, we are filled with foreboding. The future doesn't seem to hold anything for us except conflict, disruption, war."

Indeed, capitalism, having outlived its usefulness, makes it leaders selfish, short-sighted and blundering individuals whom we see today as responsible for the calamity of war—its intensification and prolongation.

A. G. D.

Wall Street Bemoans 'Bad News' From China, But Presses Anti-Communist Campaign

ON TUESDAY, the New York Times, leading organ of Wall Street finance capital, printed an editorial entitled "Bad News from China." The editorial stated that:

"The most disquieting news from China in recent weeks has not been of military reverses, for the Chinese have suffered none, but of continued friction between the Nationalist government, or Kuomintang, headed by Chiang Kai-shek and the so-called Communists."

With an air of impartiality, the editorial talked in dire tones about the undesirability of civil war and urged that the crisis in China be composed peaceably.

What is it that the New York Times so euphoniously calls "friction" between the Chiang Kai-shek government and the heroic Communist Party of China? This so-called "friction" is in reality the reactionary anti-Communist policy of the Chungking government which was brought to a bloody head by its attack on and slaughter of 2,000 men and nurses, of the rear-guard and hospital of the brave 4th Army, and the imprisonment of that army's great general Yeh Ting.

The New York Times really is disturbed by this "friction," i. e. by the results of its own policy of struggle against Communism, re-adopted on Washington's suggestion by Chiang Kai-shek. Wall Street and the Roosevelt administration are immediately and directly responsible for instigating, stimulating and encouraging this anti-Communist policy on the part of Chiang Kai-shek. But they whine when their policy boomerangs against their own interests. This policy was bought and paid for by the Roosevelt administration when it extended a loan of \$100,000,000 to Chiang Kai-shek last December. One of the conditions of this loan was the adoption of an active anti-Communist, anti-Soviet policy by Chiang Kai-shek. The attack on the 4th Army was Chungking's first interest payment on this loan.

What then accounts for the grave concern over developments in China expressed by the New York Times? Simply this: The ugly anti-Communist spirits conjured up from out of the old lamps of China by Chiang Kai-shek under instructions from Washington have gotten out of hand. Wall Street is afraid that they will grow too big too quickly. They have already brought the former anti-Japanese national unity between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang to the verge of complete disruption. They have raised the possibility of Chungking's capitulation to Japan and adherence to the Axis. The result has been that, emboldened by Chiang Kai-shek's attacks on the Chinese Communists and the prospect that national unity may be replaced by civil war, the Japanese military machine has occupied areas in China previously held by the 4th Army and begun to move aggressively in the South

Pacific. Thus, the Roosevelt-inspired anti-Communist disruption of China's national unity by Chiang Kai-shek has brought grist to the mill of the Japanese imperialists not only in their war on the Chinese people but also in their moves against Wall Street interests in the Far East. That is why the news from China is bad for the New York Times. That is why the situation which they themselves originally stimulated is now disquieting to the imperialist gentlemen in Washington.

IN THE face of this crisis for which Wall Street must accept responsibility in the eyes of the people, the Times has to make some damaging admissions. On the one hand it admits that the Kuomintang includes "some non-democratic elements who do not believe that the Chinese peasant can yet govern himself or are unwilling that he should do so." As far as the Chinese Communists are concerned, it has to admit the following:

"... The Chinese Communists have fought heroically against Japan, as often as not behind the Japanese lines. They have treated the civilian population well, educated countless illiterates, encouraged better agriculture and, seemingly, have shut down on the venerable Chinese practice of 'squeeze' or graft. Their immediate objectives are democratic."

What conclusion is drawn? Undoubtedly the conclusion that the American people will draw is that if this is so then we must demand that the Kuomintang put an end to anti-Communist policies, that the united resistance to the Japanese invaders be restored by meeting the 12 demands of the Red Army which are fully justified. Not only sympathy for the Chinese people but the interest of the American people and nation dictates such a policy. But this is not the conclusion drawn by the spokesmen of Wall Street. It hopes to restore "unity" by pursuing a policy of impartiality and neutrality on the issues involved in China. But what is the meaning of this? Does not this represent the effort of Wall Street to influence Chiang Kai-shek to "control" the anti-Communist campaign and prevent it "from getting out of check?" Wall Street's argument to Chiang Kai-shek is, in effect, "follow our advice because we don't come out and support the demands of the Chinese Communists." In other words Wall Street dislikes and fears the consequences of disunity and the threat of civil war in China but it fears still more a strengthening of the Communist influence not only in China but in the United States. They also stop to wonder what the consequences would be to their drive against the Communist Party here, to the persecution and imprisonment of Earl Browder, if they were to speak out against the betrayers of the Chinese people.

Surely this confirms the analysis of the policies which motivate Wall Street and its attitude to China that was recently made by Earl Browder when he wrote in the Sunday Worker on January 19th:

"This incident seems to show that U.S. imperialists desire the unity of the Chinese Republic, at least insofar as this is necessary for it to continue resistance to Japanese invasion. But at the same time, it is a known and established fact that Washington encourages, stimulates and strengthens the 'anti-Communist' influences in the Chinese Republic. . . . Washington desires, at one and the same time, the annihilation of the Chinese Communists and the unity of the Chinese people against the Japanese invaders."

"These two aims are contradictory, they cancel each other. . . . Washington's anti-Communist policy within the U.S. is carried over into its Chinese policy, and it weakens, undermines and defeats the aim to sustain the resistance of the Chinese Republic."

ONLY a few days ago, the Kuomintang Council met in Chungking, without Communist representation, with the great general of the 4th Army, Yeh Ting in prison, and with Chou En-lai, the representative of the Chinese Communist Party in Chungking held, to all intents and purposes, hostage without the right of free movement. The statesman-like proposals of the Chinese Communist Party for the re-establishment of a fighting national unity of the Chinese people were arrogantly rejected by Chiang Kai-shek. These proposals embodied in twelve demands (all of which have been published in the Daily Worker) were the minimum guarantees for the further successful prosecution of the war of the Chinese people against Japanese imperialism. They called basically for re-establishment of Communist-Kuomintang unity by punishment of those responsible for the attack on the 4th Army, for the release of Yeh Ting, for the arrest and purging from the government of all pro-Japanese capitulatory elements, for resumption of the anti-Japanese offensive. Their summary rejection by the Kuomintang bodes ill for the national unity of the Chinese people. It reveals Chiang Kai-shek as the too-willing pupil of Wall Street's anti-Communist school, as the newly-reborn spokesman for the combined reactionary and pro-Japanese forces within the Kuomintang. These forces would rather see a victory of the Japanese militarists than see the Chinese Communist armies occupy important positions from which to help give guarantees for a victory of China over Japan.

The attitude and policy of Chiang Kai-shek indicates that a continuation of the disastrous anti-Communist struggle is intended. This is clear from every available

fact. There is grave reason to believe that both Yeh Ting and Chou En-lai are in danger of immediate, summary execution by the Chungking government.

Despite its admission of uneasiness, Wall Street and the Roosevelt administration show no intention of altering their criminal and reactionary imperialist policy which seriously threatens to wreck the united front for the liberation of China. Only by the most articulate protest and effective struggle against the policy of the Roosevelt administration in the Far East can the American people make a serious contribution toward supporting the Chinese liberation struggle.

THESE developments contain a powerful lesson for the American masses as to the meaning and the result of all anti-Communist policies. Under the flag of struggle against Communism, Chiang Kai-shek has placed the whole struggle for the liberation of China in peril. He has set China upon the road to disaster. This was also the result of the drive against the Communists in Germany by Hitler. It was the result of the drive against the Communists in France by the Daladier-Blum-Reynaud-Laval forces. It is the result threatened by Washington's anti-Communist drive in Latin-America. It is the result of the drive inaugurated against the British Communists with the banning of the Daily Worker.

Wherever the struggle against Communism is begun, fascism and reaction set in. That is the great lesson which casts a revealing light upon the persecution of the Communist Party in the United States by the Roosevelt administration. The sentence of four years imprisonment for Earl Browder, upheld by Roosevelt's Supreme Court, has the same meaning for the American people that attacks against Communists have everywhere. Just as clearly as the anti-Communist policy of Chiang Kai-shek is leading the Chinese people along the road to national disaster so the anti-Communist policy of the Roosevelt administration—symbolized in the imprisonment of Browder—is a sign that the American people are being led along the road to disaster. That is why the fight to free Browder, to defend the legality of the Communist Party is the very essence of the struggle to defend the vital interests, the peace and security of the American people.

More than ever it is true that only by the most articulate protest and effective struggle against the policies of the Roosevelt administration in the Far East can the American people make a serious contribution toward supporting the Chinese liberation movement. They should also raise high their demand for the release of General Yeh Ting and for the acceptance by the Kuomintang of all the 12 points proposed by the Chinese Communists.

CONSTANT READER

'Mark Twain in Eruption'
Has Been Censored, But It
Is Still Pretty 'Eruptive'

By SENDER GARLIN

IT IS a distinct pleasure to abandon the deep-sea outfit necessary to dive into the murky waters of "Out of the Night" and turn one's attention to the recently published "Mark Twain in Eruption."

This book, containing some of the hitherto unpublished papers of America's greatest humorist, was evidently passed up by the Book-of-the-Month Club. The collection of literary judgments who decide what the American people ought to read evidently feel much closer to a "Jan Valtin" than they do to a Mark Twain. Samuel Clemens, according to Van Wyck Brooks' psychoanalytic "The Ordeal of Mark Twain," was chiefly the victim of his Victorian wife (for whose opinions—literary and otherwise—the great American author had the highest regard). But the publication of the present volume indicates that he suffered most at the hands of his publishers.

When Albert Bigelow Paine published his two-volume edition of Mark Twain's "Autobiography" in 1924 (14 years after Twain's death), he used something less than half of the typescript in which everything that Mark wanted in his memoirs had been brought together.

Mr. Paine's alibi was numerous, but the principal one was "discretion." This was the same pretext, undoubtedly, that the publisher Doubleday offered for suppressing Theodore Dreiser's classic, "Sister Carrie" when it was first published in 1904. He failed to announce, naturally, that Mr. Doubleday's maiden aunt didn't like the "tone" of Dreiser's novel and that it was for that reason that the books were hidden away in the cellar of the publishing house.

Mark Twain seems to be a hard guy to suppress. So that now we are treated to a 393-page volume containing some of the best of the hitherto-suppressed Mark Twain material.

There is a devastating picture of the late Theodore Roosevelt—whom Mark Twain's biographer apparently considered "indiscreet"—in which T. R.'s claim to heroism, based on his ludicrous San Juan Hill experiences in the Spanish-American War, is thoroughly deflated.

Roosevelt's wild-game hunting is savagely satirized in a sketch entitled "The Hunting of the Cow." "Alas, the President has got that cow after all!" Mark Twain wrote. "If it was a cow. Some say it was a bear. These were eyewitnesses, but they were all White House domestics; they are all under wages to the great hunter, and when a witness is in that condition it makes his testimony doubtful. The fact that the President himself thinks it was a bear does not diminish the doubt but enlarges it. He was once a reasonably modest man, but his judgment has been out of focus so long now that he imagines that everything he does, little or big, is colossal."

This is a rather contemporary sound. And that name Roosevelt is familiar too, isn't it?

Nor are Mark Twain's comments confined to Roosevelt's dubious big-game hunting. There is plenty about the graft and corruption rife in Roosevelt's party and some juicy details about American political "democracy" as it was—and is practiced in these United States.

Some American critics have made much of the fact that Mark Twain was a frequent guest at the table of Andrew Carnegie and other such plutocrats. But Mark Twain seemed to have been a Trojan Horse, a Transatlantic Bell, a "Communist Front" of his day. For you will search far and long for such a merciless autopsy as Mark Twain performed on his "friend," Andrew Carnegie.

Describing the Carnegie library scheme, Mark Twain wrote: "He (Carnegie) has bought fame and paid for it." Mark Twain wrote. "He has deliberately projected and planned out this fame for himself; he has arranged that his name shall be famous in the mouths of men for centuries to come."

Mark Twain most certainly was not fooled by the cunning Carnegie. "I am sure he is a long-headed man in many and many a wise small way—the way of the trimmer, the way of the smart calculator, the way that enables a man to correctly calculate the tides and comes in with the flow and goes out with the ebb, keeping a permanent place on top of the wave of advantage while other men as intelligent as he, but more addicted to principle and less to policy, get stranded on the reefs and bars."

Mark Twain, too, has some acrid comments on John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and other great American patriots; on Whiston Churchill (yes, the Winston Churchill); on the publishers who gyped him out of his literary labors. His portrait of Bret Harte contains all the lights and shadows of that amazing American writer. Mark Twain's description of the manner in which the snobbish and stingy widow of the poet, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, sent embossed invitations to Aldrich's funeral, to a group of literary people and then made them pay their own railroad fare, is a classic bit of comment.

Mark Twain is 31 years dead, but he still suffers at the hands of literary editors. Although "Mark Twain in Eruption" presents contemporary readers with some priceless things which would otherwise have been lost to them, the present editor (and his publishers) are loath to relinquish the stranglehold on the great American author. They still hesitate to give him free reign in the American bourgeois literary parlor for fear that Mark Twain will offend some of the thin-skinned guests.

The present editor, Bernard DeVoto, calmly reports that he eliminated, in the present volume, certain passages that struck him as "fantastic, injurious," or "exaggerated to the point of 'trivial rage.'" In one passage he has even "worked over the text . . . to reduce its vindictiveness."

It is difficult to agree that after so many years Mark Twain's "vindicative" and "fantastic" passages have to be censored by any literary middleman!

Reader Takes Issue With Review of 'England's Hour'

New York.

Editor, Feature Page:

The author of your book review of Vera Brittain's "England's Hour" in your issue of March 7, missed the point. He devotes unnecessary space to Miss Brittain's "circulating library style" and ignores the exceedingly significant content of her life.

In 1935 Miss Brittain published "Testament of Youth," one of the most moving and effective of the "war generation autobiographies" of which there was a crop around that time. From great personal tragedy and loss, Miss Brittain had at least learned the lesson that what hope there was for the future must come from the labor movement. She joined the Labor Party, was exceedingly active organizationally, and revealed not only what she had learned but what she had missed. She went no further; she put her hope in the League of Nations, in common with other liberals of her class, and eventually went beyond them, to extreme ultra-Pacifism, becoming one of the founders of a pacifist organization that gained more than 100,000 members in pre-Munich days.

To the author of this letter, she said at the time of a visit here in '38: "Even if Britain were invaded, I should favor non-resistance." During the first year of the conflict she stuck to this position, and could write to me: "I am glad to be able to say that there are far more people in Britain now than during

1914 who oppose the war" or words to that effect. Yet, instead of joining the ranks of those who made the People's Convention, the Blitzkrieg pitched her into the arms of those who are prosecuting an imperialist war for the re-division of the world.

Her book, "England's Hour," represents the most dangerous and insidious type of British propaganda over here, a point your reviewer scornfully overlooks. For she is that type of apologist who accepts full responsibility for all the errors and crimes prior to May, 1940—and points idealistically and hopefully to the future. Much better appeal to befuddled American readers than those who stress the British unflinching devotion for democracy, etc.

CORRECTION

Ruth McKenney will not address the "Find Yourself in Writing Forum" on the subject of the technique of the labor novel tonight, as erroneously announced yesterday. Her talk, which is the eighth in a series sponsored by the League of American Writers will be given at school reunion Friday evening, March 21st, at the Main Studios, 135 West 44th Street.

Writers League Plans Summer Conference

The League of American Writers announced yesterday that arrangements have been completed for the first White Mountain Writers' Conference, Aug. 18 to Sept. 2, at Jefferson, New Hampshire.

The Conference is the eleventh in a series of term-schools conducted by the League in New York and Hollywood, California.

Faculty members in residence will be: Millen Brand, author of "The Heroes" and "The Outward Room," the novel; Benjamin Appel, author of "Powerhouse" and "The People's Talk," the short story; Leopold Atlas, author of "Wednesday's Child" and "But for the Grace of God," playwriting; Wellington Roe, author of "Begin No Day" and "The Tree Falls South," non-fiction; and the noted artist, Art Young. Mr. Young will give lectures on subjects pertinent to the writing art as he has seen it practiced during his fifty years as an American artist and cartoonist.

In addition to the resident faculty there will be an impressive group of leading American writers who will attend for periods ranging from two days to a week and will give both formal lectures to which the public is invited, and informal talks to the Conference students. Those visiting lecturers are: Rookwell Kent, Albert Maltz ("The Underground Stream," "Zero Hour," "Black Pit"), Holland D. Roberts, Richard Wright ("Native Son"), Eda Lou Walton, Marc Blittstein ("The Gracie Will Rock," "No for an Answer"), Vida D. Scudder (Professor Emeritus of Literature, Wellesley College), and Irwin Shaw ("The Gentle People," "Bury the Dead"). Additional faculty and lecturers will be announced from time to time.

Paintings and sculpture by two hundred leading artists living in America will be sold at \$100 each in "Art for China," an exhibition under the auspices of the China Aid Council at the Ritz Tower Hotel, until March 26. In addition to the contemporary American show there will be an exhibit and sale of modern Chinese painting.

Through this exhibit and a series of special entertainments in conjunction with it, the China Aid Council hopes to raise \$12,000 for its war orphan fund. Daily admission to the exhibition will be 25 cents.

The land "South of the Border" is the most recent of James Schickler's stories in Lineoleum. It presents, in the startling graphic medium first made familiar by Lynd Ward, the basic factors in conflict in the Anti-Poll Tax fight and together with previous publications including his now famous "Twaddle," is available at Labor Chapbooks, 1112 E. 31st Street, Brooklyn, New York.

And on the same kick . . . Joe Schenck, 20th Century-Fox executive now on trial for dodging a tax bite, got off the witness stand long enough the other day to yell that another swell way to put away more dough is by making pictures for extended single-bill runs. Which means no double features and fewer pictures on the single runs. And fewer jobs.

One nice thing about 20th though. There'll be no more of this Alexander Graham-Bessie stuff. They are shelving all plans for biographical films.

In Hollywood it's seemingly against the law to come out in school and admit you're looking for a job and would like to cart off a bit of flimflam cash. Instead, you do like Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne who have planned a notice in the trade papers to the effect they "would" film "There Shall Be No Out of the Night."

Look for a shakeup in every phase of the entertainment unions with two picnics. Ken Thompson of the Screen Actors Guild and Jim Petriello, (than whom there is no Petriello), of the American Federation of Musicians, battling for control of the entire entertainment labor movement. What might wind up is a division of labor on the union leadership front.

Already the Associated Actors and Artists of America (AAAA) have taken over the affairs of the vaudeville union, AGVA. Jimmy Pet. is grabbing the solo artists union, AGMA and is or will be forcing vaudeville artists who play an instrument in their act to join the Musicians as well as the variety artists guild.

Incidentally, AAAA didn't step in until national AGVA Secretary Hoyt Haddock had been booted on a phony "Red" charge. It was inspired, from the outside and hell will probably pop very soon!

Don Francisco (sometimes pronounced Franco by those who know), former Lord and Thomas advertising executive, is back in America. Senor Don quit his L and T business for a "dollar a year" job as head of the radio division of Nelson Rockefeller's cultural and commercial Committee To Put The Screws on Latin-America.

Francisco was in Latin-America checking on response to American propaganda for the 4th (Rockefeller) International. If you're one of those who are inclined to believe that the South Americans really love the "good neighbor" with the whiskers, get a load of Francisco!

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"TO LIFE, AND TO THE FUTURE"



Valbert, as Gorky in a scene from the "University of Life," the Soviet film story of the great writer's youth which is playing its third and final week at the Miami Theatre, on the same bill with "Gypsies."

Film Bosses Move to Beat Wage-Hour Law

By Charles Glenn

HOLLYWOOD.—Despite the fact highly talented writers with much skill and experience and plenty of saleable material are prowling the Boulevard, Warner Brothers have announced a campaign for new screen writers. The idea is said to be a search for new story material, but crews on the road, you can bet your money on it.

"U. S. broadcasts are being heard by only the meager handful of listeners in South America and most of those are natives of the U. S."

The fellows who dish up Weekly Variety don't mince any words in telling of American technique south of the border. They report that Hollywood, having a materialistic view of Rockefeller's "cultural" campaign thinks it can buy its way into the minds of Latin-America.

Variety mugs report "there is no question but that Americans must leave a buck here and there throughout South and Central America as part of any cultural, educational or other 'good neighbor' ties with the Latin countries."

Close all quotes.

Note to office workers plugging for a contract at M-G-M: 1940 salary and bonuses to L. B. Mayer totalled \$897,649. President Nick Schenck raked in \$131,881 and Hunt Stromberg was good for \$332,267. Total paid by M-G-M to executives last year was \$16,104,000.

Glazunov's "The Seasons" heard over WQXR at 7:30 P.M. . . . Intercollegiate debate heard over WNYC at 1:05 on the subject "Resolved: That the Present War Is One of Imperialism and Not of Clashing Philosophies" . . .

WNYC-NYA Workshop 8:15-9:00—Fashion in Art" 9:30-WEAF-Jack Armstrong, children's program 10:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 10:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 11:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 11:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 12:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 12:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 1:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 1:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 2:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 2:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 3:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 3:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 4:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 4:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 5:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 5:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 6:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 6:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 7:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 7:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 8:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 8:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 9:00-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 9:30-WEAF-Music of the Great Masters 10:00-WEAF-Music 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PERSONAL

But Not Private

By DAVE FARRELL

Dave Casts His Eagle Eyes on the Rookies

LOS ANGELES.—Before giving you my training camp impressions, gained as the result of visits to Catalina, Pasadena, Anaheim and San Bernardino to see the Cubs, White Sox, Athletics and Pirates, I'm going to do my annual round-up of rookies. I believe it's more important than ever before that you get my "inner sanctum" glimpse at the youngsters. More important because this may be our last season of organized ball as we know it for years to come. If we become active belligerents, the season will be cut short just as it was in 1918. If we're in for a long stretch, there will be no season in '42, just as there wouldn't have been in 1919 had not the Armistice saved the game.

In spite of the disgusting (and annual) capitulation of Judge Landis on the matter of rookies, you'll find that more youngsters are going to be carried this year than ever before. Organized baseball is scared witless at what may befall the country and rookies who aren't quite ready are going to be carried after player limit day goes in to protect the valuable ivory.

Since my beat is minor league baseball and I follow youngsters closely, in this take, I'm going to tell you about a few rooks being tried in the American League.

The Red Sox:

Cronin has a number of Coast League recruits with him this season, a couple of whom should stick. Readers of this column know that I have always been "high" on Dick Newsome, last season with San Diego. "The Cunnel," as he is called, has banded around baseball for years with everything to make a big leaguer but one essential ingredient, control. Last year he got it and he went like wildfire, winning 23 games for a fourth place club. . . . But there's another lad with the club that I like even more, Oscar Judd, the work horse of the PCL. Judd's story is a peculiar one. He's banded around baseball for years with seemingly enough but not quite. Last year he played with Sacramento and found—no himself—but Tony Freitas, a tragic story in himself. Freitas discovered a flaw in Judd's delivery, and, being a swell egg, he worked on Judd. By mid-season he had done a hell of a job, and Judd wound up with what critics called perfect pitching form. He had the distinction of winning 22 for a second division outfit. . . . If Larry Powell's sore arm is gone and he is really right, this southpaw should be a big help to Cronin. He's comparatively young and pitched a couple of beautiful ball games that I saw, among them a one-hitter until he retired in the 9th, against the Angels, with outfielders getting only three chances.

The Yankees:

Why should I talk about Priddy and Rizzuto? All right then, I won't. . . . Rugger Ardizzone, the 21-year-old kid from the coast is not yet ready in spite of his fast ball. A year at Newark would help a lot. . . . Johnny Sturm is the "sleeper" to watch with this club. Gerry Priddy told the writer that he thinks Sturm is a great first baseman. So was Dahlgren. But Priddy insists Sturm will hit at least .280 up there. In which case there are going to be best laid plans upset in the Yankee infield. . . . If Buddy Blair's trick knee is right, he's going to be a handy lad at either third base, should Rolfe not regain pristine form, or in the outfield.

The Senators:

Washington always yells for a classy first baseman. They've got one now in George Archie, who, though a right-hander, is the finest first baseman to leave the Coast League since Hal Chase. This boy is a great ball player. Last year he was voted the most valuable player in the Coast League. He may very easily be this season's rookie of the year.

(To Be Continued)

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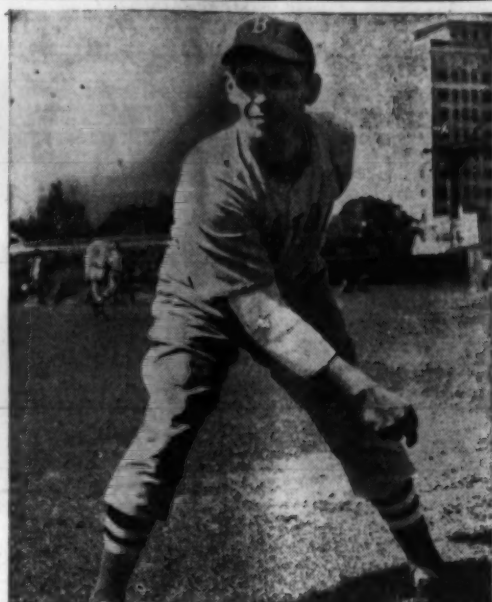
But Mauriello Is Seen Winning 'Battle of the Bronx'

By Bill Newton

Steve Belloise, the Mosholu Menace, is generally favored to dispose of Terrible Tam! Mauriello, the ferocious Fordhamite, in the Battle of the Bronx at Madison Square Garden tonight.

The two middleweight contenders will settle a standing neighborhood feud which has long been waged in the candy stores of the West Bronx.

Both young men can hit. Neither is much of a boxer. Belloise has been in the ring a year longer than Tam!, which is the main reason he is being favored. But Mauriello, at 160, will have at least five pounds



BOSTON'S 'ONE-MAN TEAM'

At the ripe age of 36 years, Mike Ryba, versatile ex-Cardinal, is pictured at the Red Sox camp in Sarasota, Fla. Ryba, who played for Rochester last year, led International League hurlers with 24 victories. He is also a capable catcher, infielder and outfielder. He's a promising young fellow. . . .

Off the Backboard

Seeing R. I. State and LIU Victorious Over Seton Hall, Westminster in 2nd Night of Tourney

Now that we've gotten Duquesne and City College past their opening tourney tilts of Tuesday with Ohio U. and Virginia, we come to the very intriguing second night's pair of tilts.

These find the sensational high scoring, all over the court Rhode Island State team (record 21-3) facing much-touted unbeaten Seton Hall (19-0; 42 straight), and LIU, best local team (22-2), facing Westminster (20-1).

The Rhode Islanders showed here earlier in the year, when they beat St. Francis 57-42, after a 48 point first half that set the Garden on its ear. This team has averaged 74 points a game with its racehorse style, and held the opposition to a comparatively meager 48 points. It hit 98 points against Providence, 96 against Worcester, 92 against Maine. Its losses were to Temple at Philly in overtime, to Connecticut by one point (they beat Connecticut once by 18) and to Springfield, with whom they also split. The leading scorers are up in the astronomical regions, with Modzelewski, Conley and Rutledge at 451, 416 and 320.

Seton Hall is a metropolitan type team with one player about whom everyone has raved. Bob Davies is the "lad. Among Seton's victims have been Villanova, Canisius, Baltimore, Kansas State and Illinois Wesleyan. Seton has had trouble getting big name bookings but has claimed to be tops. It will certainly have its pretensions well tested by the all out Rhode Islanders. We think Rhode Island will be too

much for them. LIU has probably the best record of any team in the tourney, and at season's end the Beemans were clicking beautifully, with veterans Lobello, Schwartz and Schectman working well with big Beenders and the sophomore marksman, Cohen. The coach of Toledo, whom LIU beat in the season's last game, said the Blackbirds were better than anything in the West. The team has averaged 52 points while holding the opposition to 37. While the list is padded with a few sucker games, there were more tough opponents than on the schedule of any of the others. Among the LIU victims were Oregon, Rice, DePaul (twice), Butler, Brooklyn College, Michigan State, Canisius, LaSalle and Toledo. One of the two losses (to Michigan State) was avenged in a return game. The second was a two point defeat by Duquesne in the first game after King had graduated, before Beenders had started moving.

Westminster first broke into the court (and) notice with a victory over highly rated Pitt, and then waded through its tough Pennsylvania foes, losing only to Indiana Teachers by a point. It has a loose, live nose defense and breaks fast. It was the second choice to Duquesne as Pennsylvania representative by the N. C. A. A., but both chose this turn of events and the NCAA got Pitt. With no sucker games on the list, Westminster has averaged 50 points a game and held its foes to 37.

We see them making a good fight against LIU, but the Brooklyn Blackbirds are too good to be put out in the first round—L. R.

NYU Students Continue Fight For Banned 7

NYU students yesterday continued to talk of little else but the suspension for the rest of the semester of seven campus leaders who were fighting Jim-Crow on the track team.

Progressive student organizations, such as the Committee to Defend Democracy in Education and the Council for Student Equality, were said to be laying plans to continue the struggle for immediate reinstatement of the students, and for an end to the administration's policy of discrimination.

Sharia: One of DiMaggio's first revelations when he hit St. Pete is that he expects to become a father

Catching Is Big Problem For Yanks

Dickey Not Sure of Job Unless He Regains Old Form

The distance from here to Florida as the gossip files should be incalculable but from the rapidly with which news of the Yankees' current plight has come north, it can't be very far.

Another puzzle—the catching chores—has arisen to plague Joe McCarthy and there isn't a strategist in the Yankees' St. Petersburg, Fla. camp who can guess how the jig-saw backstopping jumble will be solved.

THREE LISTED

Listed on the Yankees' roster are three catchers, Bill Dickey, Buddy Rosar and Ken Sylvestri, the latter obtained from the Chicago White Sox. In all probability, the three will be carried throughout the summer but exactly how much help each will be to the Yankees' pennant plans is the stickler.

This season will mark the 14th in the major leagues for Dickey. He has been in camp for a couple of weeks now but has been coming along slowly because of the recent attacks of flu he suffered.

Dickey has caught more than 100 games in each of the past 12 years for a big league record and until last season, when he slumped to .247, he was a potent batter. If he can come back this year, Yankee troubles behind the plate will vanish.

HIT 298 IN 1940

Rosar definitely has made the grade as the No. 2 man behind Dickey. He hit 298 in 73 games last year and was an excellent workman when he proved his major league calibre when he took up the slack following Dickey's slump.

But the possibility that Rosar may not be able to put his shoulder to the whole load and make the grade strictly as the No. 1 catcher threatens to send Yankee plans awry. There is no yardstick of past performances on which to judge the chunky catcher because he has never been top man in any big league camp. He wouldn't be the first brilliant second-stringer to fall as a vanity man.

The backgrounds of Dickey and Rosar afford some material on which to judge their future success or failure but Sylvestri caught exactly one game for the White Sox last year. His personal history reveals little more than that he is big and husky, only 26 years old and ambitious.

Just who the top catcher on the Yankees will be, is one of the details that probably won't be settled until the squad comes home for the annual tune-up series with the Brooklyn Dodgers.—U.P.

DODGERS, YANKS, GIANTS:

Bonham Plagued by Back Ailment; Reiser Set; Gabby in 100 Games?

With the local clubs:

More troubles are plaguing the Yanks. Ernie Bonham's old back injury is retarding his development in drills at St. Petersburg. The big fellow is yearning for hot weather, which is expected to loosen him up. Bonham may also be suffering from a kidney ailment, doctors believe.

A lot depends on Bonham in 1941. If he's laid upon the shelf with Atley Donald—who is suffering from a spine injury—Yankee pennant chances won't look good. Ernie won ten games for the Yanks after he came up in midseason last year, and was the pitching bulwark of their closing drive.

Sharia: One of DiMaggio's first revelations when he hit St. Pete is that he expects to become a father

In October. . . . Phil Rizzuto will be examined by a draft board doctor today.

REISER EARNS POST

Pete Reiser has earned Lippy Leo Durocher's approval. The Dodger manager expressed himself as satisfied with all sides of Pete's work: his batting, fielding, throwing and base work.

Reiser, according to Leo, owns one of the best arms in the league. He's speedy, and always could hit. In addition, he's shown marked improvement in handling files during Dodger exhibition games.

Durocher revealed that he plans to carry six outfielders, six infielders, eleven pitchers, and two catchers after May 15. We'll have to select a utility infielder from among Johnny Hudson, Don Ross,

Low Ricks and Alec Kampouris that won't be easy. The other reserve infielder? A few named Doherty.

GABBY IN 100 GAMES?

The man in the Giant spotlight these days is genial Gabby Hartnett.

He's almost 41, but Hartnett talks of catching 100 games this season. Now that Dolt Luque has been added as a coach, Gabby may actually figure in the more than 50 games Bill Terry had originally planned for him. Hartnett was purchased as a player-coach. But the signing of Luque may release Gabby from most of his coaching duties.

At any rate the ex-Cub mentor has looked surprisingly fit in Miami.

by del

LITTLE LEFTY

